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Austrian Commanders of the Napoleonic Wars 1792–1815

David Hollins • Illustrated by Christopher Rothero

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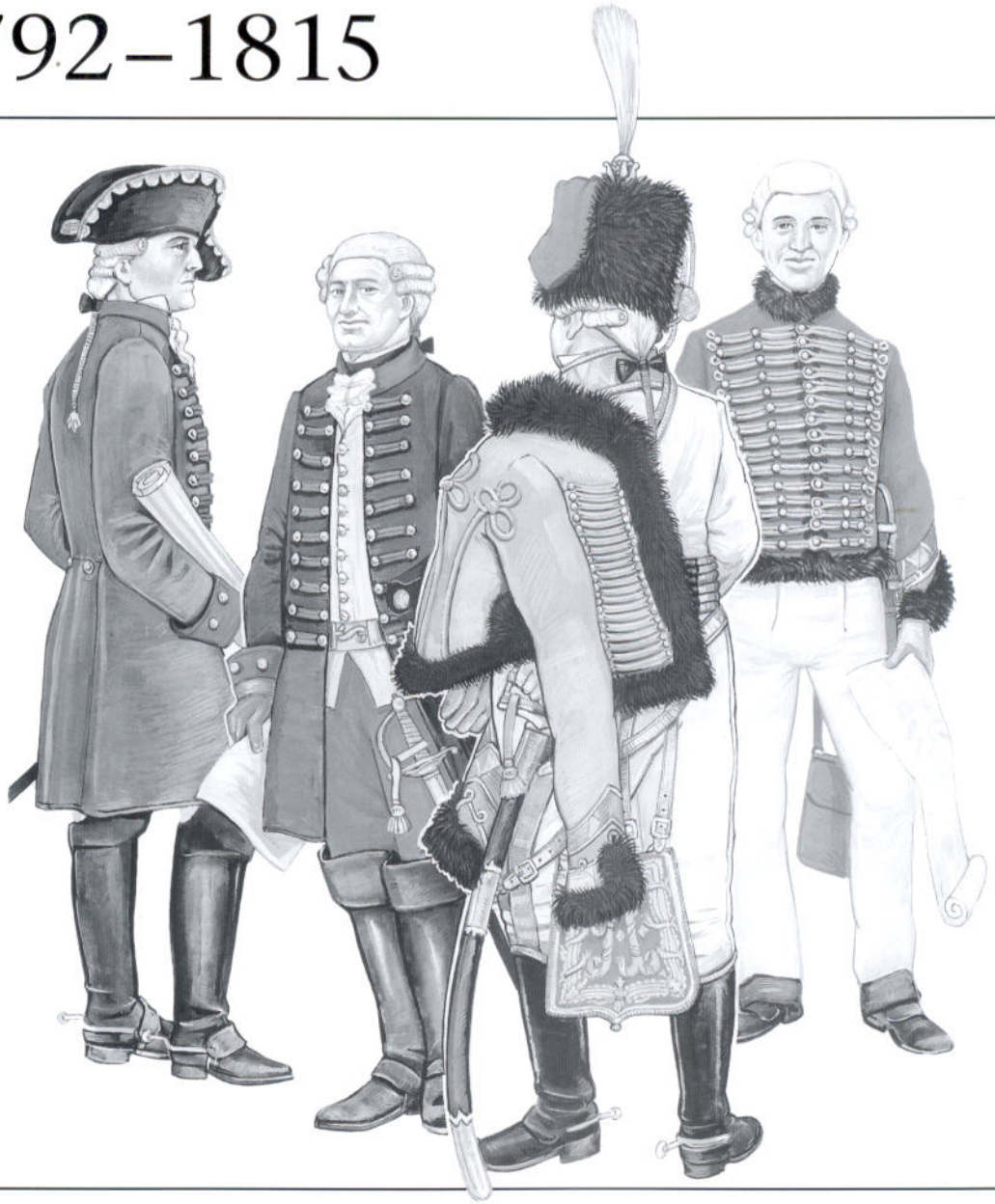

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Author's Note

The following ranks and abbreviations are used in this text. The ranks given for individuals are the highest that they attained.

FM	Feldmarschall	Field Marshal
GdK	General der Kavallerie	General (cavalry)
FZM	Feldzeugmeister	General (infantry)
FML	Feldmarschalleutnant	Lieutenant-General
GM	Generalmajor	Major-General
	Inhaber	Honorary Colonel
	Oberst	Colonel Commanding
	Oberstleutnant	Lieutenant-Colonel
	Major	Major
	Rittmeister	Captain (cavalry)
	Hauptmann	Captain (infantry)
	Oberleutnant	1st Lieutenant
	Unterleutnant	2nd Lieutenant
	Fähnrich	Ensign
	Kadett	Cadet officer
	Gemeiner	Private/Trooper

This volume may be read in conjunction with MAA 223 *Austrian Specialist Troops of the Napoleonic Wars*, & 280 *Austrian Army 1740-80 (3) Specialist Troops*; Elite 72 & 83, *Napoleon's Commanders (1) c1792-1809 & (2) c1809-1815*; and Campaign 25 *Leipzig 1813*, 33 *Aspern & Wagram 1809*, 56 *Eggmühl 1809*, and 70 *Marengo 1800*.

Further information will be found in Campaign 56 on Archduke Ludwig and Alois Lichtenstein; and in Campaign 70 on Kaim, Latterman, O'Reilly, Franz St Julien, and Vogelsang.

Artist's Note

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AUSTRIAN COMMANDERS OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS 1792–1815

INTRODUCTION: DRAWN FROM MANY LANDS

Romain Baulesch, commander of Imperial Austrian forces in modern re-enactment, in the 1798 uniform of a Generalmajor with the dark blue bad weather cape worn over the white tunic. The wig could be worn off-duty with curls, if desired.

'IT IS QUITE UNBELIEVABLE that nobody is willing to take advantage of these favours', exclaimed Empress Maria Theresa (r.1740–80) when hearing of the small number of nobles who had taken up the privileged access to the military academies that she had established in the mid-18th century. For its own reasons, French Revolutionary propaganda painted the Austrian generalcy as dominated by the German Catholic aristocracy, and this myth has survived. Most hereditary nobles were of the *Graf* rank ('count', the equivalent of the French *comte*), and enjoyed very modest wealth and power; but the real misunderstanding concerns the prefix *'von'*. For 30 years' service, exceptional service, or an appointment to the generalcy, ennoblement to the rank of *Freiherr* ('baron' – the landless nobility) brought the titles 'von (surname)', or sometimes '(surname), Freiherr von (locality or event)'. In addition, the Maria Theresa Order (MTO) was established after the victory at Kolin in 1757 to reward officers for conspicuous bravery. At the basic level of membership of the Order, its Ritterkreuz ('Knight Cross') gained the holder the title of 'Ritter von (surname)'. This order was opened to the ranks in 1799; and further awards brought promotion to the grades of Kommandeurkreuz ('Commander Cross'), and the highest, Grosskreuz ('Grand Cross').

In reality, the generals who commanded the Austrian armies came from a variety of areas, reflecting both the multi-national composition of the Habsburg Empire and a cross-section of the Holy Roman Empire, whose titular head was a Habsburg until its dissolution in 1806. In addition, the last Alsatian and Irish adventurers in the army were joined by émigré Frenchmen in the 1790s. Most began their army careers as cadet officers; either joining the regiment directly and being chosen from the brightest recruits, or as graduates from the Theresienakademie (Maria Theresa Academy) at Wiener Neustadt and the Ingenieurschule (Engineer School) at Gumpendorf near Vienna. Many made their names leading advance-guards or displaying conspicuous bravery in leading troops in difficult assaults. Several would rise from the ranks to find a general's cane in their knapsacks – notably Frimont, Mack, Smola, Prochaska and O'Reilly. The diverse backgrounds of the Austrian generalcy make it logical to divide them in this text into a number of social and geographical groups.

Feldmarschalleutnant Johann, Freiherr von Prochaska (1760–1823) was one of several generals who rose from the ranks. He enlisted at the age of 18 as a Kanonier (gunner), but rose rapidly through the ranks to reach Hauptmann by 1790, when he joined the staff. Considered brave and scientifically knowledgeable, he won the Maria Theresa Order for his defence of Eichstadt in 1796. He was Latour's chief-of-staff in 1796, and Bellegarde's in 1799. A Generalmajor on the army staff in Italy in 1805, he was inserted by the Viennese court as Archduke Charles' chief-of-staff in 1809, but his incompetence in this role led to his dismissal from headquarters on 20 April. This setback did not destroy his career, however; he commanded a Grenadier brigade at Wagram, and was appointed Chief of the Army Staff in 1816.

THE PRINCES AND ESTABLISHED NOBLES

Archduke CHARLES (1771–1847)

The third son of the Emperor Leopold II (r.1790–92) and brother of Francis II/I, Archduke Charles **(see Plate E2)** suffered from poor health, which initially prompted his father to consider him for a career in the Church. However, his adoption by his childless aunt Marie-Christine and her husband, Albert of Saxe-Teschen, took him to the Netherlands (Belgium) in the midst of the Brabant rebellion of 1790, and then the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars in 1792. Charles would briefly assume the governorship of the province after the victories of 1793. His practical experience was gained with the army, although when he was resting in Vienna for his health in 1795 he was tutored by Carl von Lindenau, a Frederician strategist who would remain Charles' military mentor throughout his career. Afflicted by *grande mal* epilepsy until 1803, Charles still aspired to military command, but his physical weakness obliged him to rely heavily upon key advisers.

Taking command of the Lower Rhine Army in 1796, the archduke directed the whole army in Germany after Latour, commander of the Upper Rhine Army, submitted his command. His greatest campaign, based on the 'manoeuvre of the central position', enabled him to use his numerically inferior forces in four groups (under Wartensleben, Latour, Nauendorff and himself) to turn first against Jourdan, defeat this army at Amberg and crush it at Würzburg on 3 September, before turning south to defeat Moreau at Emmendingen, forcing the French to evacuate Germany. Too late, Emperor Francis finally ordered his brother to Italy in early 1797, but Charles could do nothing to halt the victorious march of Bonaparte to Leoben. Charles became drawn into Vienna's politics, and tensions with his brother would grow over time. Taking command in Germany again in 1799, Charles twice defeated Jourdan at Ostrach and Stockach in March, before being ordered to remain inactive in southern Germany. After the murder of the French ambassadors at Rastatt, and with an enquiry under way, Charles marched south into Switzerland to defeat Massena at First Zurich in June. Ordered north by Vienna, he reduced the Rhine fortresses at Mannheim and Philippsburg, but fell ill at the end of the year. Recuperating as Military Governor of Bohemia, he could only hold together the remnants of the main army defeated at Hohenlinden for long enough to secure an armistice at Steyr on 25 December 1800.

As Minister of War and Marine, he was able to push through political reform after 1801; he also wrote extensively about economic development and foreign affairs. Anxious about Napoleon's Grande Armée, Charles ensured that his main force went to Italy in 1805,

where he defeated Massena at Second Caldiero, before withdrawing on receiving the not unexpected news of Mack's capitulation at Ulm.

In the next inter-war period, following Austerlitz, Charles lost his political powers but was given unlimited authority over the army as *Generalissimus*. For three years he sought to implement reforms based on the reviews and plans of the 1801–04 period. He introduced a Korps system in February 1809, intending to devolve decision-making to the Korps commanders, but they and their staffs lacked the training to perform effectively.

In the 1809 war, control of the army broke down in Bavaria and two Korps were defeated at Eckmühl, although their fight saved the rest of the army. Charles led the main part back through Bohemia to await Napoleon on the Marchfeld, across the Danube from Vienna. In a fiercely contested battle Charles inflicted the first defeat on Napoleon at Aspern over 21–22 May. Reinforced only with III Korps, the archduke faced Napoleon a second time, and despite being significantly outnumbered and outgunned he came close to victory at Wagram before directing a fighting and unpursued withdrawal. Würzburg aside, this was probably his greatest military exploit.

Charles fought his last battle at Znaim before seeking an armistice, and was then forced to resign his command. Having annoyed

Archduke Charles (Erzherzog Karl) believed that he was 'too greatly overrated by some and too deeply undervalued by others'. Although a famous commander, he was very reliant on a series of able chiefs-of-staff and military administrators, to whom he delegated most of the detailed work. His influential, but largely overlooked military writings heavily influenced the famous Frenchman Baron Jomini, and he demonstrated wise political judgement of the long-term dangers to Austria from Russia and the Balkans. In 1802 he wrote: 'An Empire like Austria does not collapse without shaking all of Europe in its death throes.'

The 13th child of Emperor Leopold II, Archduke John (1782–1859) had only received a basic military education before taking command of the army in Germany in September 1800. He showed personal bravery, but was defeated at Hohenlinden on 3 December. After the 1801 peace, he was appointed General Director of the Engineering and Fortification Service, and later director of the two military academies. In 1805 his able direction of the defence of several Tyrolean passes brought him the Commander Cross of the MTO. He pressed for the creation of the Landwehr in 1808, and in 1809 commanded the army in Italy (VIII & IX Korps) against Prince Eugene. Initially successful at Sacile, he was defeated on the Piave and at Raab, albeit recompensed with the Grand Cross. After a botched plan to declare himself 'King of Rhaetia' in 1813, he directed the siege of Hüningen. He was widely popular in Styria (southern Austria) after marrying Anna Plocht, a postmaster's daughter.

Chancellor Metternich by refusing to command the Austrian contingent in Napoleon's 1812 invasion of Russia, Charles was not allowed any part in the War of Liberation, although he was briefly governor of Mainz in 1815. Devoting himself to his new wife, Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg, whom he married in 1816, and to his growing family, Charles became an influential military thinker and author in later life. Based on his 1796 campaign, he set out his military philosophy in *Grundsätze der Strategie*, which was translated into several languages. He inherited the famous Albertina art collection in 1823, and enjoyed gardening at the Weilburg estate. He again refused Metternich's request to lead a 'crusade against revolution' in 1830, and was thereafter denied any role in the regency which followed Emperor Francis' death in 1835.

FZM Heinrich, Graf BELLEGARDE (1756–1845)

Born in Dresden, Bellegarde **(see Plate H3)** came from an old Saxon family. After reaching the rank of Leutnant in the Saxon infantry he transferred to the Austrian cavalry in 1772. He distinguished himself as a Rittmeister with the Zweibrücken Dragoons in the Bavarian Succession War, before leading cavalry against the Belgian rebels in 1788–91 as an

Like many from smaller states within the Holy Roman Empire, Heinrich, Graf Bellegarde pursued his military service in the Imperial army rather than his home state. An able administrator, he was described as having 'done the impossible' to get Austrian forces ready for the War of Liberation in 1813. Nevertheless, his rise owed much to political connections in Vienna, since his leadership was capable but unimaginative. (Castle)

Oberst. Promoted to GM in 1792 under FZM Hohenlohe, Bellegarde led the attack that cleared the French from the Mormal Forest during the siege of Le Quesnoi in August 1793. On 12 September he led cavalry in support of Lichtenstein's famous charge at Avesnes. Distinguished at Wattignes while leading the right wing, he received independent commands in 1794, when he led the advance-guard of Archduke Charles' command along the Marque and at Tournai in May. In the latter action he displayed considerable courage and tactical skill, for which he was awarded the MTO and given a transfer to Clerfayt's staff. Now a proven leader and a knowledgeable military theorist, he was promoted to FML and appointed *Adlatus* (military adviser) to Charles in 1796 as Vienna's representative. Bellegarde's influence waned after the victory at Wetzlar in July, although he pressured Charles to fight at Neresheim in August against Schmitt's advice. As Minister Thugut's military adviser, he devised Vienna's plan for the Second Coalition, commanding the army in the Tyrol and advancing through Switzerland to descend into Italy to defeat Moreau at Casina Grossa on 20 June 1799. In conjunction with FML Ott, he played a key part in the victory at Novi in August. However, not even his diplomatic skills could prevent Suvarov's return to Russia at the end

of the year, and he returned to the Tyrol until he was promoted to GdK and replaced Melas after the defeat at Marengo.

His courage and determination enabled him to mount a steady but unsuccessful defence against Brune around Valeggio in December 1800; he then remained in Italy as commanding general until Archduke Charles took over in September 1805. At the victory of Second Caldiero at the end of October he commanded the centre, for which he was awarded the MTO Commander Cross.

As I Korps commander in 1809, Bellegarde led the northern Austrian advance into Bavaria, taking Regensburg. Displaying as much personal bravery as prudence at Aspern and Wagram, he won promotion to FM and became President of the Hofkriegsrat (the military administrative department in Vienna) in 1810. After directing the formation of the Observation Korps in Galicia in 1812, he played a key part in raising Austria's forces to war readiness in late 1813. In November he replaced the lacklustre Hiller as army commander in Italy, although he did not press the French forces hard before the April 1814 armistice.

FML Franz, Fürst von Rosenberg-Orsini was of Italian origin, and joined the army after graduating from the Wiener Neustadt officer academy. In 1796 he held a brigade command under Charles in Germany, but was pushed out in 1800 for open criticism of his superiors. Rehabilitated under Charles' sponsorship, he led the right wing at Second Caldiero in October 1805. He commanded IV Korps in 1809, when he was defeated at Eckmühl. He was considered rather serious and strict.

FM Prince Friedrich HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN (1757–1844)

The prince was born at Gheule castle near Maastricht, into the Hechingen branch of the extensive Hohenzollern family. After brief service in the Dutch army he transferred in 1776 to Austrian service, as an Unterleutnant in the Hohenzollern Kurassiers (of which his uncle was Inhaber). Following service in the Bavarian Succession War (1778–79) he became a Major with the Nassau Kurassiers during the Turkish Wars (1788–91), and then Oberst of the Kavanagh Kurassiers in 1793. Taking command not just of his regiment but also of the local outpost units in Belgium, he demonstrated his mastery of *'der kleine Krieg'* and his eye for ground over the next year as he led his men at Neerwinden, defended the Tournai camp, and led the advance-guard at Wattignes. Throughout the campaign he displayed tactical insight as well as bravery.

Promoted to GM, Friedrich joined Beaulieu's army in Italy in early 1796, but illness prevented him serving under Wurmser. Rejoining Alvinczy in October, he held key positions during the victory at First Caldiero on 12 November. In January 1797 he led Provera's advance-guard, which reached Mantua as the main armies met at Rivoli; but he was surrounded in the San Giorgio suburb and forced to surrender after determined resistance, for which he was awarded the MTO. Commanding a division under Kray in 1799, he courageously led his men from the front during the victory at Magnano, before taking over direction of the siege of the citadel of Milan. Leaving the minimum force there, he marched south to halt the superior French forces of General MacDonald at Modena in mid-June, allowing the main Allied army time to defeat Moreau.

Prince Friedrich Hohenzollern-Hechingen was undefeated in actions he fought independently, aside from the first phase of Modena in June 1799, when his smaller force had to retreat into the city. He displayed clear ability to assess the enemy and select the best tactics, drawing on his experiences leading cavalry and outpost units. Slightly impatient, he would lead rapid attacks from the front. (Castle)

Promoted to FML as a divisional commander in 1800, he stormed the key Bocchetta Pass and besieged Genoa until Massena's surrender on 4 June, when he was briefly the city's governor. His determined leadership kept his exhausted troops together when they evacuated the city following Marengo. After distinguishing himself at Pozzolo in December 1800, he was moved to Krakow as a cavalry division commander, and was appointed West Galicia's General Commandant in 1804. Commanding Werneck's advance-guard division in Germany in 1805, Friedrich escaped through French lines near Ulm and reached Archduke Ferdinand, so he could participate in the victory over the Bavarians at Stecken on 5 December. In the following year Hohenzollern-Hechingen directed the defence of the Neutrality Line in Bohemia before returning to Krakow.

In late April 1809 he commanded III Korps at Teugen-Hausen, three times grasping flags to lead his tired men forward, for which he was awarded the MTO Commander Cross. Taking over II Korps, he led them in attacks on Aspern village and personally directed them from the front line against French cavalry during 21–22 May. He then held the vital centre of the Russbach ridge around Baumersdorf throughout the two

days of the battle of Wagram (5–6 July), before retreating in good order. Promoted to GdK, he was appointed Military Commandant of Inner Austria (a post which he retained until 1825). He commanded the Reserve Korps in Galicia in 1812, and blockaded Rapp in Strassbourg with II Korps in 1815. Appointed President of the Hofkriegsrat in 1825, he retired as an FM in 1830.

FM Johannes Joseph, Fürst zu LICHTENSTEIN (1760–1836)

The nephew of Austria's great Artillery Director, in 1805 Johannes Joseph (**see Plate C3**) succeeded his brother as Sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein. Enthusiastic about the military from an early age, he obtained an Unterleutnant's billet in the Pappenheim Kurassiers when aged 21, and rose quickly to Major in the Harrach Dragoons in 1787. He distinguished himself on more than one occasion early in the Turkish War (1788–91), and was promoted to Oberstleutnant of the Kinsky Chevaulegers. Having led his regiment to thwart a Turkish foray from Cetin fortress, he climbed the fortress wall at the head of his men on 20 July 1790, for which he was rewarded with the MTO and promoted Oberst.

Johannes, Fürst (Sovereign Prince) of Lichtenstein was one of the bravest and most skilled cavalry leaders of the period. He abdicated his rule of the Principality of Lichtenstein in 1806 rather than serve Napoleon as a prince of the Confederation of the Rhine. In 132 actions he had 24 horses shot from under him, the last while leading his men under French canister fire at Wagram in 1809. Always at the front of his troops, leading with tactical skill but refusing to sacrifice troops unnecessarily, he was idolised by the men he led for more than 20 years.

In 1793–94, Lichtenstein fought against French Revolutionary armies in the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium). Known for his courage in action, he also displayed superior tactical and strategic skill, most famously at Avesnes-le-Sec in 20 September 1793, and a stunning raid on the French camp at Mauberge in the following year won him promotion to GM. In 1796 he fought under Archduke Charles in Germany and commanded the rearguard on the initial retreat, during which he organised raids and inflicted several small defeats on French troops under Desaix. At Würzburg, he first directed the light cavalry to outflank the French lines before leading the heavy cavalry which smashed Jourdan's army. During the brief 1797 campaign he directed his brigade in destroying a French light cavalry regiment at Rastatt. Moved to Italy for the War of the Second Coalition in 1799, he fought at the Trebbia (17–19 June), halting MacDonald's major assault on the last day (which earned him the MTO Grand Cross); and after Novi in August, he secured the fortress of Cuneo. Back in Germany, he led his cavalry to save what remained of the army after the defeat at Hohenlinden in 1800.

Leaving his sickbed in 1805, Lichtenstein once again proved himself an able cavalry leader at Austerlitz in 1805, where he led the Allied Fifth Column. Despite the muddle caused by the headquarters plan, he pushed his cavalry forward to support the Russian General Bagration in the north of the battlefield, and covered the retreat of Allied forces. Turning to diplomacy, he led the negotiations that concluded with the Peace of Pressburg.

After posts as General Commandant in the Empire during peacetime, Lichtenstein commanded I Reserve Korps in 1809 and took Regensburg, before covering the main army's retreat from Bavaria. Leading the cavalry at Aspern against the main French assaults, he slept amongst his men in the front line overnight. Directing the consolidated Reserve at Wagram, his attack from the west caught Napoleon by surprise; but after the defeat he signed the peace of Schönbrunn, following which he was promoted to FM and retired.

Friedrich, Prince of Orange showed great promise as a commander until killed by the plague sweeping through the army. Along with Hotze, he is alleged to have been bribed by the British to support intervention in the Graubunden in late 1798. (BA)

FZM Friedrich Wilhelm Georg, PRINCE OF ORANGE and Nassau-Dietz (1774–99)

The second son of Dutch Staathalter Wilhelm V, the prince was born in The Hague. After an in-depth scientific education under leading teachers, Orange served for some years in the Cavalry Guard at The Hague. The impact of the French Revolution led to the early fulfilment of his wish to prove himself in battle. He gathered together troops that were scattered across the country, and led this hurriedly assembled force out from The Hague to Nimwegen. Arriving there, he discovered that the forts at Breda and Klundert had fallen to the French; Getrudenburg had surrendered, and only Willenstad and Maastricht were putting up resistance. Orange hurried to the aid of the threatened area and, after his small force was considerably reinforced, the two fortresses were retaken from the enemy under his leadership in April 1793. At the same time, Orange met Archduke Charles in Brussels. After being promoted to a Dutch general, he left to join Charles' Lower Rhine Army in April 1796 as an Austrian GM.

Given command of an infantry brigade, which he led at Würzburg, Orange particularly distinguished himself at Emmendingen and Schliengen in October. At the siege of Kehl he personally led a brave attack on the Swabian Lines on 5 January 1797, which led to the fall of the fortress a few days later. Moving to Italy with Charles as commander of the Grenadier brigade, Orange regularly displayed bravery and determination during a series of rearguard actions, and was promoted to FML in October. Promoted again the following month to FZM, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Italy, but died two months later.

FM Friedrich Josias, Graf von SAXE-COBURG-SAALFELD (1737–1815)

The youngest son of Herzog (Duke) Franz, Friedrich **(see Plate G2)** joined the Anspach Kurassier regiment aged 18 in the rank of Rittmeister. Fighting with distinction through the Seven Years' and Bavarian Succession Wars, he rose to Oberstleutnant in 1758 and Oberst the following year. He was raised to the generalcy as a GM in 1766, was promoted to FML in 1773, and held district General Commandant posts in Hungary and Galicia between 1778 and 1788, earning a reputation as a benevolent administrator.

After the outbreak of the Turkish War in 1788, Coburg was given the task of halting a Turkish invasion of the Bukovina (western Ukraine). With just 18,000 men, he opted for an offensive strategy, and after a series of victories he invaded Turkish Moldova, where he joined a Russian army to take Pojana-Losi in September. Advancing through Romania in the following summer, he joined Suvarov to win the battle of the Pultna on 1 August, for which he received the Commander Cross of the MTO. Promotion to FM followed his victory at Martinesje, which opened the way to the capture of Bucharest in November.

On the outbreak of the Revolutionary Wars Coburg was appointed to command in the Netherlands in 1793 and, once again outnumbered, he again opted for an aggressive strategy. Crossing the Roer, he was victorious at Aldenhoven on 1 March and Neerwinden on 18 March, forcing the French to evacuate the Netherlands. After a brief armistice, he defeated the French at Quievrain and forced them back into Valenciennes, defeating Dampierre's two attempts to relieve it and driving the French from their camp at Famars on 23 May. Valenciennes and Conde surrendered to him that summer. In August, he drove the French back on Arras and took Le Quesnoi on the 22nd of the month. Despite having to abandon the siege of Mauberge in October, Coburg was awarded the MTO Grand Cross for his 1793 campaign.

Outnumbered two to one in 1794, he again opted for the offensive, defeating the French at Landrecy on 17 April and a relief army thereafter, to force the surrender of the fortress at the end of the month. As the massive French armies advanced against the Allied flanks, Coburg suffered some minor defeats before leading the Allied right to victory at Tournai on 22 May. He rushed to aid the embattled

FML Archduke Ferdinand d'Este (1781–1854) was a member of the ruling family in Modena and governors of Lombardy, closely linked to the Habsburgs by marriage. Appointed army commander in Germany in 1805, he escaped Napoleon's trap at Ulm with Schwarzenberg. In 1809 he commanded VII Korps in Poland. (BA)

FM Friedrich Josias, Graf von Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld has remained a forgotten commander of the early French Revolutionary wars, his victories overshadowed by the eventual loss of the Netherlands. (BA)

Allied left, but was defeated at Fleurus, following which Coburg withdrew on Brussels and then behind the Maas. His health shattered by years of difficult campaigning, he resigned and retired.

FM Karl, Fürst zu SCHWARZENBERG (1771–1820)

Schwarzenberg **(see Plate H2)** came from one of the richest and most powerful Bohemian noble families. From an early age he was enthusiastic about military skills and training, building up his own physique while also studying scientific subjects, mathematics, history and languages. Under Lacy's sponsorship he joined Infanterie Regiment 10 as an Unterleutnant in 1787, fighting courageously and actively in the

FM Prince Karl Schwarzenberg had joined the Latour Dragoons in 1791 aged just 20, although the unit considered service in its ranks to be a hard-earned honour rather than a post for the well connected. More a politician than a soldier, he commanded the Austrian Auxiliary Corps in Russia in 1812, and the whole Allied force in 1813–14. Although the ultimate victor over Napoleon, he suffered ill health for the last five years of his life and never really enjoyed the peace.

Turkish War to win promotion to Hauptmann. Joining FM Laudon's headquarters in 1789, he soon fell ill. On promotion to Major in 1790 he briefly joined the Netherlands Arcieren Ceremonial Guard before returning to Vienna to expand his scientific education. The year 1791 took him to the Latour Dragoons, where he was coolly received, though he subsequently won some respect with his military skills and keen eye.

Nevertheless, as an Oberstleutnant he transferred to the Uhlan Freikorps in the following year, and led that unit at Neerwinden and on raiding sorties against the Revolutionary French. He proved his cavalry skills as the Oberst commanding the Zeschwitz Kurassiers, when leading them and 12 British squadrons in the decisive charge through fog at Cateau in 1794; this exploit brought the award of the MTO. Fighting in Germany in 1796, he led his regiment at Amberg and Würzburg and, promoted to GM, led light troops in raids against the enemy. Again fighting under Archduke Charles in 1799, Schwarzenberg led the central

OPPOSITE **From a Silesian noble family, FML Johann Nostitz-Rieneck (1768-1840) was briefly at the Wiener Neustadt Academy before joining the Torrau Dragoons as a Kadett aged 17. His bravery in the Turkish War won him promotion to Rittmeister and, fighting in Germany, to Oberst in 1795. Badly wounded at Eglingen in August 1795, he left the army in 1796, but as a GM helped to organise the Erzherzog Karl Legion in 1800. After distinguished rearguard actions leading cavalry at Durnstein and Schöngraben in 1805, he countered Davout's advance at Austerlitz and broke several leading battalions. Leading I Korps' reserve in 1809, he was promoted to FML and led IV Korps' cavalry in attacks at Wagram. After further ill health, he led the Kurassiers at Liebertwolkwitz in Germany in 1813, and advanced into France in 1814. (BA)**

advance-guard of the main army at Ostrach and Stockach, before playing a key part in the storming of Mannheim. After several actions against troops led by General Ney, he was again afflicted by illness, and only returned to active service in 1800 after promotion to FML. He led his division in a breakout from encirclement at Hohenlinden on 3 December, and his leadership of this rearguard and rescue of the artillery park was rewarded with appointment as Inhaber of the 2. Uhlans.

Back in Vienna, he rejoined diplomatic circles and was sent to St Petersburg as the Emperor's representative at the new Tsar Alexander's accession in 1801. Briefly appointed Vice-President of the Hofkriegsrat in March 1805, Schwarzenberg commanded a corps in Germany in the Third Coalition War, fighting at Günzburg and in the sole victory at Haslach-Jungingen on 11 October. At the latter action his charge with two Kurassier regiments decided the day and brought him the MTO Commander Cross. He then commanded 12 cavalry squadrons as Archduke Ferdinand d'Este abandoned Mack at Ulm three days later.

In virtual retirement until 1808, Schwarzenberg returned to help create the Landwehr, which he recognised as vital in raising sufficient manpower to defeat the French. Briefly ambassador to St Petersburg, he returned to Austria to command a Reserve Korps cavalry division at Wagram, where expert rearguard actions won him promotion to GdK. He was selected as ambassador to Paris, where he deployed his natural charm to ingratiate himself with Napoleon. After negotiating the arrangements for the Austrian Auxiliary Corps to join the 1812 invasion of Russia, he was the natural choice as its commander. Covering the Grande Armée's right flank, he protected the defeated Saxon Corps and defeated the Russians at Podubnic, before crossing the Pripet Marshes on the retreat. Reinforced, he counter-attacked, and was able to winter at Pultusk to protect Warsaw. After withdrawing on Krakow in February 1813, he handed over command to Frimont and, now in the rank of FM, returned to Paris as ambassador.

When Austria joined the Coalition in August 1813, Schwarzenberg took command of the Army of Bohemia; again, he was the natural political choice, but he was often burdened by having three monarchs in his headquarters. Although defeated at Dresden that month, he assumed overall control of the Allied armies to crush Napoleon decisively at Leipzig on 18 October. Showered with honours including the MTO Grand Cross, he pressed for a determined pursuit, but was slowed by political considerations until his victory at Arcis in late March 1814 forced Napoleon's abdication. Schwarzenberg was appointed President of the Hofkriegsrat in May; and led the Austrian army on the Rhine during the Hundred Days in 1815.

FML Vincenz Ferrerius Frederico BIANCHI, Herzog von Castelanza (1768–1855)

Bianchi was born in Vienna, the son of a physics professor from Lombardy. Graduating from the Engineer School, he joined the engineers in the Turkish War as a Leutnant. He distinguished himself in the capture of Valenciennes and Landrecy in 1794, before joining Wurmser's staff in 1796. The following January, serving under Alvinczy, he led a column at Rivoli. After brief service as an ADC to the Prince of Orange, he led advance-guards in the Second Coalition War, for which he was promoted to Oberst commanding Infanterie Regiment 45. As General Adjutant to Archduke Ferdinand, Bianchi devised their escape from Ulm in 1805.

Promoted to GM in 1807, he commanded a brigade in V Korps in 1809, before Archduke Charles ordered him to take over the direction of the attacks on Aspern village in late May. He then successfully defended the Pressburg bridgehead against French assaults. As an FML,

Vincenz Bianchi, Herzog von Castelanza, held the unique distinction of having defeated Marshal Davout at Pressburg in June 1809. Unusually, he was presented with the Commander Cross of the Maria Theresa Order in front of the army at Leipzig in October 1813, promptly followed by the Tsar presenting him with the St George Cross. (Umhey)

Bianchi commanded 1st Infantry Division under Schwarzenberg in Russia in 1812, distinguishing himself by his bravery and leadership. He led a division at Leipzig in October 1813, halting a French attack against the Allied left to protect Kleist's Prussian Corps, before unleashing his reserve to take 12 French cannons; this won him the Commander Cross of the MTO. He commanded the right wing of the southern army invading France in 1814. During the Hundred Days he defeated Murat's last attempt to keep the Neapolitan throne at Tolentino in 1815.

After the wars Bianchi was appointed a Geheimer Rat (special adviser) by Emperor Francis, and awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Crown, followed by ennoblement as a Freiherr in 1816. King Ferdinand II of Naples awarded him the Dukedom of Castelanza.

FZM Johann, Freiherr von HILLER (1748–1819)

The son of a junior army officer, at the age of 15 Hiller joined his father's Sachsen-Hildburghausen infantry regiment as a Kadett. Five years later, as an Unterleutnant, he transferred to the Württemburg Dragoon regiment. In 1774 he bought a Hauptmann's billet with the 5. Warasdin-Kreuz Grenz Regiment – probably by dubious means, albeit demonstrating his absolute determination to further his career. Hiller first saw active service in the Bavarian Succession War, but it was only in the Turkish War a decade later that he came to prominence; his aggressive defence of part of the frontier in 1788 won him the award of the MTO. In the following year his part in the capture of Berbir brought him ennoblement as a Freiherr and the rank of Oberst, together with a brief period as General Adjutant to the army commander, FM Laudon.

After more dubious dealings, which also earned him widespread enmity within the generalcy, Hiller went to Italy in 1794 as a GM and brigade commander. He made no real impression, and his commander-in-chief, FZM Wallis, ensured his early departure to command a brigade in Germany in 1796. There Hiller proved himself, although poor health forced him to retire briefly. Back on active duty in 1798, Hiller was badly wounded in the leg at First Zurich in June 1799 while leading his division, which won him widespread acclaim. After acting as a liaison officer with the Russians, he was promoted to FML in the following year. In 1801 he briefly returned to the Military Frontier, commanding the Croatian Districts from Agram (Zagreb) until he was appointed Commandant of the Tyrol. Entrusted with the defence of southern Tyrol in 1805 to connect the two main armies, he fell back in the general retreat that followed Mack's surrender at Ulm, protecting Archduke John's withdrawal from the Tyrol.

Popular with his men but widely disliked among brother officers for his blatant ambition and self-seeking, Hiller returned to the Croatian General Command at Agram, where his resistance

Johann, Freiherr von Hiller had a difficult relationship with Archduke Charles, who often acknowledged his vital part in the victory at Aspern, but considered him 'An able man, but of unlimited ambition, which he deviously advanced'. Given to jealousy, he notoriously pleaded sickness to avoid fighting at Wagram, but still wrote a history of his VI Korps after the war to enhance his own reputation.

A devotee of science and art, FZM Jean-Pierre, Freiherr von Beaulieu (1725–1819) came from an old Walloon family. Decorated with the Grand Cross of the Maria Theresa Order, he was characterised as an active, knowledgeable officer and a resolute, prudent army commander. This fiery and enterprising man showed himself to be both a brave cavalry commander and, as a staff officer during the Seven Years' War, a cool strategist. He commanded divisions in the Austrian Netherlands against the French Revolutionary armies, including at Jemappes, Quievrain, Arlon and Fleurus, before serving as Clerfayt's chief-of-staff during 1794–95 in the Netherlands and on the Rhine. Transferred to Italy as a divisional commander, he became C-in-C there in early 1796, but after several defeats by Napoleon he resigned his command on 21 June. (Schneider)

to Archduke Charles' plans for reform and his direct complaints to the emperor caused a rift between the two generals. Their quarrel made for a difficult relationship in 1809, when Hiller commanded VI Korps. He had saved the left wing in Bavaria and defeated Bessières at Neumarkt before a determined fight at Ebelsberg on 3 May won time for the rest of the army gathering near Vienna. Leading his corps at Aspern, he contested the village itself throughout the two-day battle, and finally took it. However, he again quarrelled with Archduke Charles as he pressed for a pursuit in force into the Lobau after the victory. Falling ill just before Wagram, he took no further part in the campaign, but for his efforts was awarded the Commander Cross and promoted to FZM.

He returned again to Agram; but after a sluggish opening performance as Inner Austria army commander in Italy in autumn 1813, he was replaced and retired the following year.

FML Johann Conrad (Friedrich), Freiherr von HOTZE (1739–99)

Born in Richterswil near Zurich, Hotze came from an old Swiss family. After studying at Tübingen university, at the age of 19 he joined the Württemburg von Phull cavalry regiment, and by 1761 was a Rittmeister. Unhappy with his pay, he applied to the Prussian army, but eventually joined the Russians as a Leutnant in the Ingermanland Carabinier regiment. He repeatedly distinguished himself, and was promoted to Rittmeister. After service under Kutuzov in the wars against the Turks in the 1770s, Hotze returned to Switzerland in 1776. However, within a year he went to Hüningen and presented himself to Emperor Joseph II, who appointed him to the Berlichingen Kurassiers as a Major. Promoted to Oberstleutnant in 1786, he was tasked with setting up an Uhlan Pulk (volunteer unit) in Galicia, and was made its commanding Oberst in 1788. After a brief mission to Russia, he fought in the Turkish War.

Serving under Wurmser on the Upper Rhine, Hotze was promoted to GM in 1793, and played a key part in the successful assaults on the supposedly impregnable Weissenburg and Lauterburg Lines that year, which brought him the award of the MTO. In 1794, under Hohenlohe, he drove back Desaix's advance towards the Rhine; promoted to FML, he took Mannheim and fought at Edighofen and Kaiserslautern. Joining the Upper Rhine Army under Latour in 1796, he commanded his troops at Cannstadt and Esslingen, before leading the left of the combined army, now under Archduke Charles, in defeating the French right at Neresheim (1–3 August). Marching north with the Archduke, Hotze distinguished himself at Neumarkt, and led the left wing of Charles' army at Würzburg, taking Kitzingen, for which he was rewarded with the Commander Cross of the MTO.

Swiss by origin, FML Friedrich, Freiherr von Hotze was considered an above-average commander, equally comfortable as a subordinate as on independent missions, and a determined if fiery-tempered leader in battle. He also played a key part in Austria's dealings with the British intelligence network established by Wickham in southern Germany and Switzerland during the 1790s. Assisting Roverea, he secretly raised troops in eastern Switzerland in support of the Austrian occupation of the Graubunden area. (HGM)

Hotze's Swiss links made him the obvious intermediary in instigating a request from the Graubunden (eastern Switzerland) for Austrian troops in late 1798, and he took command of this force. In the following year he defended Feldkirch and recaptured the Luzeinsteig fortress, before defeating Massena at Winterthur as Charles advanced from Germany into northern Switzerland. Despite being wounded, Hotze led Charles' left wing in the victory at First Zurich (4 June 1799). By a skilful thrust over the Upper Rhine he cleared the way for Suvarov's advance into Switzerland, and joined the Russian advance-guard under Korsakov. Hotze was killed on a reconnaissance ride just before the Allied defeat at Second Zurich on 25 September 1799.

GdK Johann, Graf KLENAU (1758–1819)

Born into an old Bohemian noble family in Prague, Klenau joined Infanterie Regiment 47 at the age of 17. He transferred to the 5. Chevaulegers, where he rose to Rittmeister during the Bavarian

FML Maximilian, Graf Baillet von Latour (1737–1806) was born at the Schloss Latour in Luxembourg. From 1755 to 1782 he served with the Salm-Salm Infantry Regiment, rising from Fähnrich to Oberst, and gave distinguished service at Kolin in 1757. He was promoted Generalmajor in 1782, and Feldmarschalleutnant in 1789; he fought in Belgium in 1793, and commanded a brigade at Fleurus in 1794. In 1796 he commanded the Army of the Upper Rhine after Wurmser's departure, but subordinated himself to Archduke Charles. Despite a defeat at Biberach, his leadership of the army in southern Germany was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the MTO. Appointed General Commandant of Moravia-Silesia, he became President of the Hofkriegsrat in 1805. To distinguish him from his brother, Maximilian was 'Latour', the younger Ludwig simply 'Baillet'.

FML Michael, Freiherr von Kienmayer (1755–1828) joined IR 26 as a Kadett in 1774, but served in the 10. Hussars during the War of the Bavarian Succession, and reached the rank of Oberst in 1789 during the Turkish War. In the wars with France he was promoted to Generalmajor, and in 1802 became Inhaber of the 8. Hussars. As Austrian chief-of-staff he was an influential contributor to the Allied battle plan for Austerlitz in 1805, and led the advance-guard of the First Column under Doctorov. In 1809 he commanded II Reserve Korps, and was promoted to General der Kavallerie. From 1814 to 1819 he held the post of General Commandant of Galicia.

OPPOSITE **A young man with a lively spirit and strong constitution and the son of a powerful Bohemian family, Hieronymous, Graf von Colloredo-Mansfeld (1775–1822) joined Clerfayt's staff in 1792 as an Oberleutnant. Leading infantry in the Revolutionary Wars, he directed Wurmser's advance-guard in 1796, fighting mostly in Switzerland. A Generalmajor in 1805, he won the Maria Theresa Order for front-line leadership of the Grenadiers at Caldiero against several French attempts to take the village. He led several rearguard actions in Italy in 1809, before playing the main part in the Allied defeat of Marshal Vandamme in 1813 at Kulm (where a monument to this man of 'truly heroic steel' was erected). Promoted to Feldzeugmeister, he led the Allied left at Leipzig in 1813, and was badly wounded at Troyes in February 1814. (Umhey)**

From an established Bohemian noble family, FZM Johann Karl, Graf Kollowrat-Krakowsky (1748–1816) obtained a Hauptmann's billet in IR 34 in 1768, fighting with distinction in the Bavarian Succession War (1778–79). Promoted Oberstleutnant in 1788, he was the Oberst commanding IR 19 at the storming of Belgrade the same year during the Turkish War (1788–90). During the Revolutionary Wars he directed the artillery of the Rhine Army. In October 1800 he was promoted to Feldzeugmeister, and in the following year was appointed to the Hofkriegsrat. In the 1809 war he commanded III Korps at Wagram; having been promoted to Feldmarschall he was General Commandant of Bohemia in 1813–15. (Castle)

A Bohemian from an impoverished family, FML Ferdinand, Graf Bubna von Litic (1768–1825) joined IR 57 as a Kadett and fought against the Turks in 1788. GM Graf Kinsky appointed him an Oberleutnant in his Chevauleger regiment, where he learned the arts of outpost warfare under Oberst Johannes Lichtenstein on the Military Frontier. In Germany in 1796 Bubna led raids on Desaix's French troops. He joined Charles' Adjutant staff in the Second Coalition War, but aside from volunteering to fight at Austerlitz he worked in the military administration until 1809. Promoted to Feldmarschalleutnant, he commanded 2nd Light Division at Leipzig, earning the MTO. He twice marched on Lyons with 1st Light Division in 1814 and 1815. (BA)

Succession War. Promoted Major during the Turkish War, he transferred to the 1st Dragoons in 1792, to fight in Belgium and on the Upper Rhine under Wurmser. His cavalry attack at Handschuhheim in 1795 decided that battle, for which he received the MTO and promotion to Oberst of the 5. Hussars (whose Inhaber was Wurmser). Leading the advance-guard of Quasdanovich's column on 30 July, Klenau launched a surprise attack on Brescia, which forced Bonaparte to raise the siege of Mantua in the first stages of the Castiglione campaign. Klenau joined Wurmser in Mantua and endured the last part of the siege.

Promoted to the generalcy as a GM in 1798, he defeated MacDonald at San Giovanni in 1799, and then took Bologna and Florence. He was transferred to Kray's command in Germany in 1800, being promoted to FML aged just 42, and proceeded to defeat Augereau near Nuremburg in December. Based in Prague after the Second Coalition War ended, Klenau led a division in 1805, but was captured in the surrender at Ulm. Initially commander of the II Korps advance-guard in 1809, he took command of VI Korps at Wagram from Hiller. After promotion to GdK he led IV Korps in 1813, storming Liebertwolkwitz on 14 October and fighting on the Allied far right at Leipzig two days later. After blockading St Cyr in Dresden, Klenau was appointed General Commandant of Moravia in 1814.

Very late, Klenau had taken command of VI Korps just before Wagram in 1809; yet he led it deep into the French left, for which he was awarded the Commander Cross of the Maria Theresa Order. This cavalry officer had shown great energy in his early campaigns on the Upper Rhine and in Italy, and would continue to do so in 1813. (Castle)

GdK Johann Siegmund, Graf RIESCH (1750–1821)

Another Swiss by descent, Riesch came from a Zurich family which had moved to Saxony. After serving in the Electoral Saxon army until 1773 he transferred to the Austrian service as an Oberleutnant in the Kaiser Chevaulegers. Promoted to Rittmeister during the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–79), in the Turkish Wars (1788–90) he was an Oberst with the Jacquemin Kurassiers, part of which he led in repelling a cross-river raid by 800 Turkish light cavalry at Bohotch in October 1788. His distinguished leadership of the decisive attack at Tirlemont in 1793 during the French Revolutionary Wars won him ennoblement to Graf and promotion to Generalmajor. In the following year he led the Kinsky Chevaulegers as they smashed through French lines at Mauberge in May 1794. Promoted to FML in early 1796, he led a heavy cavalry brigade at

Würzburg in the decisive attack directed by Lichtenstein. The surprise charge that he led with two Kurassier regiments at Stockach in March 1799 came to the aid of the Grenadiers under French cavalry attack and secured victory. His decisiveness and determination won him the award of the MTO.

In 1800 Riesch commanded the left-wing column at Hohenlinden, but was overwhelmed by the reinforced French right wing. Commander of the central corps in Germany in 1805, he was defeated by Ney at Elchingen on 14 October, and vainly urged Mack to retreat. He was promoted to GdK in 1808, and appointed General Commandant of Bohemia, directing the Reserve Landwehr force there in 1809 before retiring in September 1810. There is no known portrait of Graf Riesch.

From an old Croat noble family, Franz Jellacic, Freiherr von Buzim (1746–1810) was born in Petrinja in the Military Frontier. He joined the 1st Banal Regiment as a Kadett and reached Oberstleutnant in 1789, distinguishing himself in the Turkish War. Transferred to the Ogulin Regiment in 1791, three years later, he became Oberst of the Szluin Regiment and then of the Grenzer Sharpshoooters, which he led on the Lower Rhine. His leadership at Würzburg in 1796 won him promotion to Generalmajor. In 1799 he held Feldkirch against Massena, which brought him the award of the MTO and promotion to Feldmarschalleutnant in 1800. Holding peacetime district commands in the Frontier, he commanded the left wing of the Austrian army in Germany in 1805, but was forced to capitulate near Feldkirch on 14 November. Performing a similar role in 1809, after a fierce action in the Leug Pass he retreated towards Archduke John's army, but was overwhelmed by Prince Eugene at St Michael-Leoben on 25 May. (HGM)

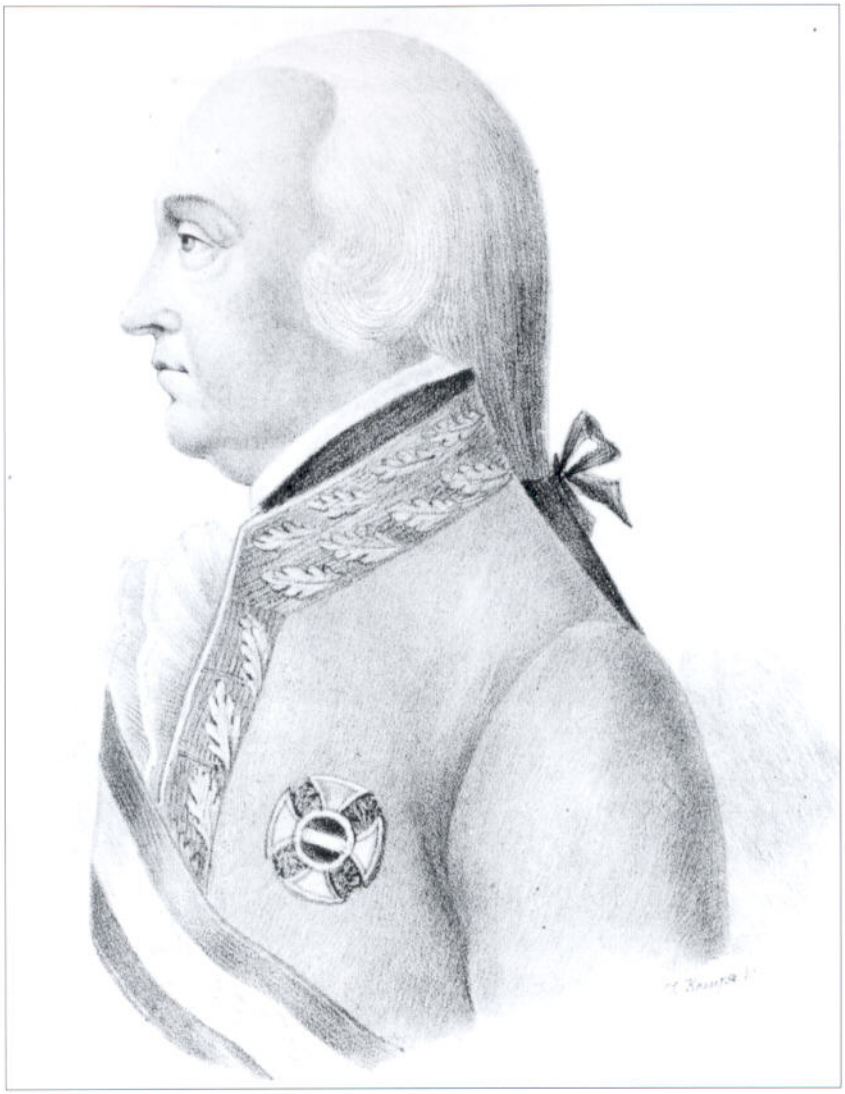
THE EASTERN SOLDIERS

FM Joseph ALVINCZY, Freiherr von Berberek (1735–1810)

Alvinczy (**see Plate B3**) was born at Alvincz in Siebenburgen (Transylvania, on the Hungarian/Romanian borders), and spent his boyhood in the household of Graf Franz Gyulai before joining his regiment as a Fähnrich aged 14. By 1753 he had risen to Hauptmann, and during the Seven Years' War he distinguished himself leading a Grenadier company at Torgau and Teplitz, where his courageous leadership won him promotion to Second Major. At the end of the war he worked extensively on the implementation of Lacy's new regulations throughout the army. Promoted to Oberst commanding Infanterie Regiment 19 in 1774, he led his men from the front during the Bavarian Succession War. They took the 'Bohemian Gate' in 1779, capturing the Prussian commander Prince Hessen-Phillipsthal, which won Alvinczy promotion to GM and the award of the MTO. After a short period instructing the future emperor, Archduke Francis, he returned to command his regiment. Under Laudon he fought in the Turkish War, but failed in his allotted task of seizing Belgrade. Promoted to FML, he was transferred to the Netherlands in 1790 to suppress the Brabant rebellion, until a fall from his horse forced him to retire.

Returning to the army in 1792, Alvinczy commanded a division. He steadied his demoralised men at a key stage of the victorious battle of Neerwinden in 1793, leading them forward to capture the village; for this exploit he was awarded the Commander Cross of the MTO.

Joseph Alvinczy, Freiherr von Berberek, was born and raised in the wild border marches of Transylvania. His career showed many instances of great personal bravery, and he was popular amongst the peoples of Hungary and the Tyrol – he was active in raising the Tyrolean militia to resist Napoleon. He was a famed pipe smoker, and also an enthusiast for scientific investigation.



He took command of an auxiliary army supporting the British under the Duke of York, fighting at Landrecy and Fleurus before being wounded at Mariolles. On his recovery and promotion to FZM, Alvinczy advised the Prince of Orange in the successful relief of Charleroi in June 1794, losing two horses under him in the process, and earning the reward of the Grand Cross of the MTO.

Briefly commander of the Army of the Upper Rhine, he was recalled to Vienna to serve on the Hofkriegsrat in 1795. After organising the Tyrolean militia to face the threat of the French advancing across Italy in 1796, he was tasked with relieving Mantua from Napoleon's siege. Alvinczy's army was largely composed of new recruits with few experienced officers, but he won small victories at First Caldiero and Second Bassano before defeat at Arcole (15–17 November 1796). Despite deteriorating health, he regrouped and tried again, suffering a final defeat at Rivoli in January 1797. Thereafter, Alvinczy was appointed General Commandant in Hungary and an Imperial adviser, directing the introduction of the new 1798 equipment. After 57 years' service he was promoted to FM in 1808.

FZM Ignaz, Graf GYULAI von Maros-Nemeth u. Nadaska (1763–1831)

Born in Hermannstadt (Sibiu) in Siebenburgen (Transyvlvania), he was the son of the future FML Samuel Graf Gyulai. At the age of 18 he joined his father's Infanterie Regiment 32 as a Kadett, rising quickly through the subaltern ranks to reach Major with the 2nd Banal Grenz Regiment in 1788, and commanded that unit during the Turkish War. Promoted to Oberstleutnant in 1790, he set up the Gyulai Croat Freikorps with Vukassovich. While serving under Wurmser in 1793 he distinguished himself in the assault on the Weissenburg Lines in October, for which he was rewarded with the MTO. In 1795 he became Oberst of IR 31, which he led in an eight-hour stand outnumbered five-to-one at Emmendingen on 22 September 1796. He again distinguished himself at the siege of Kehl, and was promoted to GM after the war ended in 1797. During the Second Coalition he commanded a brigade under Archduke Charles in the victories at Ostrach and Stockach in March 1799. His protection of the retreat from Mösskirch in 1800 won him the Commander Cross and promotion to FML before he fought at Hohenlinden that December. Gyulai was appointed Inhaber of IR 60 in 1801.

Another Transylvanian with a family connection to Alvinczy, Ignaz, Graf Gyulai von Maros-Nemeth u. Nadaska climbed the walls at Cetin in 1790 at the head of his Gyulai Freikorps, alongside Lichtenstein.

After assisting Lichtenstein in the Pressburg negotiations following Austerlitz, Gyulai was appointed Ban (viceroy) of Croatia, playing a key part in the reforms on the Military Frontier. In 1809 he commanded IX Korps in Italy, personally directing the crossing of the Tagliamento. On the retreat he defended Croatia and, reinforced with Insurrection troops, drove off Marmont's attempt to take Graz on 26 June. Promoted to FZM in 1813, Gyulai commanded the left wing at Dresden, and formed the connection between Schwarzenberg and Blücher at Leipzig. At Brienne in 1814 he captured Lesmont, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order. After further service as Ban, he was later General Commandant of Bohemia and then of Austria, before appointment as President of the Hofkriegsrat in 1830.

FZM Paul KRAY, Freiherr von Krajova u. Topollya (1735–1804)

Kray (**see Plate B1**) was born in Käsmark in Hungary, the son of an army captain. Trained in military skills from an early age, he joined Infanterie Regiment 31 as a Kadett when aged 18, and served through the Seven Years' War, attracting attention by his bravery and energy. Promoted to Major in 1778, he progressed to Oberstleutnant with the 2nd Szeckler Grenzers and to Oberst of the 1st Wallach Grenzers in the following years. During the Turkish War he led large long-range raids into enemy territory and secured the Transylvanian border passes, which brought award of the MTO and promotion to GM in 1790, when he was ennobled. He took his title from his famous raid on Krajova in modern Romania.

At Clerfayt's request, Kray moved to Belgium in 1793 as the army advance-guard commander, where he successfully defended Orchies and then captured Marchiennes on 30 October, taking five battalions prisoner. His leadership at Famars, Courtrai and Menin won him the Commander Cross. During 1794–95 he distinguished himself while leading his men at Charleroi, Landrecy, Fleurus and in the bloody assaults on the Weissenburg Lines. Promoted to FML, he was a skilled corps commander under Archduke Charles in Germany in 1796, fighting at Wetzlar, Amberg and Würzburg. The following year, however, he was court-martialled with FML Werneck for a poor performance in Germany; he was released after two weeks in jail. Appointed commander in Italy after Orange's death in 1798, Kray crushed Scherer at Magnano on 5 April 1799, for which he was promoted to FZM, and then directed the successful siege of Mantua before joining the main army in the victory at Novi. His recapture of Mantua required just three months, in contrast to Napoleon's eight-month siege of 1796.

At the start of 1800 Kray took over command of the Austrian army in southern Germany from Archduke Charles; but he knew he was not a popular choice. After defeats at Engen and Mösskirch in early May, together with differences with the Hofkriegsrat, he resigned following the Armistice of Parsdorf in July.

GdK Michael, Freiherr von MELAS (1729–1806)

Melas was born near Schässburg (Sigisoara) in Transylvania of old Siebenburgen-Saxon stock. Both his father and grandfather had been

Paul Kray was a natural advance-guard leader, with all the swagger of a Hungarian hussar; he was known to his enemies as *'le terrible Kray, le fils cheri de victoire'* – 'the dear son of Victory'. Although he showed himself an able leader of large formations, he was not successful with a large army in Germany in 1800, and retired. (BA)

Evangelical Lutheran priests, who ensured that Michael was brought up in a spartan religious environment. Siebenburgen's whole mixed population existed in a paramilitary state, and from an early age all males were taught to ride and use weapons. Young Melas was educated at the Schässburg Gymnasium, and joined the locally based Infanterie Regiment Schulenberg as a 17-year-old Kadett (this position enabled the more intelligent volunteers to aspire to joining the officer corps). Within a month Melas was marching away from his frontier home into the heart of the Empire. He began his career initially based in the province of Styria, before moving to a training camp at Wiener Neustadt in October 1752.

Michael, Freiherr von Melas. Along with many commanders in the Second Coalition War in Italy, he had endured the later part of the eight-month siege of Mantua fortress in 1796, where he proved himself a more than capable deputy to Wurmser. His victories in Italy in 1799 have been overshadowed by his later defeat at Marengo.

Ten years after joining the army, Melas first saw action as an Unterleutnant on 18 June 1757 at Kolin, after which he rose to Hauptmann of the Grenadier company in IR Batthnanyi. At the head of his company Melas distinguished himself in the storming of Scheneidnitz on 1 October 1761. When the Seven Years' War ended in 1763, he returned home to claim a farmstead in Schässburg, before returning to Bohemia to marry Josepha Lock von Retsky on 11 September 1768. A decade later, after rising to Oberstleutnant, he was transferred to the 2. Karabiniers in May 1778. After fighting in the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–79) he was placed in charge of the remount service before becoming Oberst of the Trautmannsdorf Kurassiers. When war broke out against the Turks in 1788, Melas commanded the Lobkowitz Chevaulegers; his next step up to Generalmajor on 16 June 1789 brought command of a brigade until the end of the war.

Fighting in Germany, Melas was promoted to FML on 11 June 1794. He first faced Bonaparte during the 1796 campaign in Italy, where he

commanded the army reserve under Beaulieu and then, temporarily, the whole army until FM Wurmser arrived. When the war concluded with the 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio, Melas decided that after 45 years' hard service it was time to retire to his home in Gratz, Bohemia. He was recalled two years later, however, and won a series of victories before being narrowly defeated at Marengo in 1800.

FML Joseph Philipp, Freiherr von VUKASSOVICH (1755–1809)

This Croat **(see Plate B2)** was the son of an officer in the 1. Licca Grenz (Military Frontier) Regiment. Graduating from the Wiener Neustadt academy in 1771, he joined his home Grenz regiment as a Fähnrich and, as a Leutnant, served in Montenegro in 1780, gaining an extensive

An expert advance-guard commander who distinguished himself on the Military Frontier and in Italy, the Croatian Joseph Philipp Vukassovich trounced Massena at Dego in 1796. Ennobled and promoted to Generalmajor, he was finally killed at Wagram as a brigade commander. (BA)

The Hungarian Peter, Freiherr von Vecsey (1768–1809) served in the German cavalry from the age of 17 years. As a Rittmeister in the Kaiser Chevaulegers he led 15 troopers in swimming across the river at Rottenburg to force the French unit there to surrender on 25 August. Badly wounded at Riegel on 20 October, he seized an enemy post with infantry and two guns, earning the MTO and ennoblement. Renowned for leading from the front, he was Oberst of the 3. Hussars at Caldiero in 1805. As a Generalmajor he led an independent flank brigade from II Korps in Germany in 1809, before being killed at Wagram. (BA)

knowledge of the area. He returned there in 1788 during the last Turkish War, and at the end of January 1788 (now a Hauptmann) he was given the difficult task of trying to persuade the Pasha of Scutari to join local Montenegrins and Albanians in rebelling against the Turks. Vukassovich arrived in March, but news of the initial Austrian defeats caused the failure of his mission and he returned in September; nevertheless, he was promoted to Major and awarded the MTO for his skilled and intelligent efforts.

His next task was to raise the Gyulai Freikorps from the Adriatic coastal area, in 12 companies and four hussar squadrons; he became the commander of the corps and was promoted to Oberstleutnant, but was soon back with the Licca Regiment. Promoted to Oberst in 1794, Vukassovich served in the first Italian campaigns. With his combined Karlstadt District battalion he held La Certosa monastery for nine hours during the battle of Loano, until forced to surrender. In 1796 he

distinguished himself at Voltri and Marsone, before a delay in orders made him a day late getting to Dego for the battle on 14 April. The next day, however, with just five battalions, he destroyed Massena's force and took 19 guns. Withdrawing with the rest of Beaulieu's army, he reached Mantua and endured the first part of the siege, leading regular forays to obtain food and other supplies.

Promoted to GM, Vukassovich briefly commanded a brigade in the Tyrol in September 1796 before a fall from his horse forced him to stand down. In 1799 he was appointed Inhaber of the newly re-formed Infanterie Regiment 48. During the Italian campaign he captured General Serurier at Verderio, and at the head of the advance-guard he took several Piedmontese fortresses. He was promoted to FML in 1800 and, based at Bellinzona, guarded the northern approaches to Milan. Overwhelmed by French troops, he had to evacuate Lombardy but escaped to Mantua in good order, taking all the supplies with his men. In the autumn campaign he again commanded a corps in the Tyrol.

In 1805 Vukassovich led the advance-guard of Archduke Charles' army, but after a poor performance around Verona he was relieved. He returned to command the advance-guard of III Korps in 1809, and was killed leading his brigade at Wagram.

The memorial at Schwarze Lackenau to Thomas, Freiherr von Brady, the Irishman whose counter-attack halted a French incursion a few days before Aspern in May 1809. Other prominent Irish in Austrian service included the 18th century administrator FM Lacy (1725–1801), and FML O'Reilly, who had enlisted as a volunteer Gemeiner. (Castle)

THE IRISH AND ALSATIANS

FZM Thomas, Freiherr von BRADY (1752–1827)

Brady was born in Cootehill, Ireland. Aged 16, and having already seen military service, he joined Infanterie Regiment Pallavinci as a volunteer Kadett. On the outbreak of the Turkish War in 1788 he was promoted to Hauptmann, and joined the army staff attached to Laudon's headquarters. Having distinguished himself at Dubica, he led assaults on the trenches at Bosanski Novi, and was among the first volunteers for the attack on its fortress a month later in September 1788. For his courage and leadership he was awarded the MTO and promoted to Major. During the First Coalition War (1792–97) he commanded IR 55 Murray as its Oberst, serving under Latour. In July 1796 he held Frankfurt with four battalions, and only gave it up after securing full honours of war from the French General Kleber. Brady was promoted to GM in the same year, and commanded a brigade in Italy in the last phase of Napoleon's campaign.

He was then appointed Commandant of the key Adriatic port of Cattaro in 1799, and was promoted again to FML, serving as a divisional commander in Bohemia until being appointed civil and military Governor of Dalmatia in 1803. His service in this difficult role was rewarded in 1807 with appointment as a Geheimer Rat (Special Adviser) to the Emperor in 1807. When war resumed in 1809, Brady commanded a division in II Korps, leading a key part of the central sector at Aspern against the main French cavalry assault on 22 May. He led his men again at Wagram, before retiring in September 1810. He died in Vienna.

FM Laval NUGENT, Graf von Westenrath (1777–1850)

Of Scottish ancestry, Nugent was born in Ballynacorr near Dublin, but his family came to Austria when his father joined the Imperial army. In

(continued on page 41)

Laval Nugent in old age; this Irishman of Scottish descent had spent almost his whole career in Italy and the Balkans. He was an Engineer staff captain in June 1799 when he attracted praise during the siege of the Turin citadel, where his rapid installation of the closest trench line secured an early French surrender. In April 1800, serving under his fellow countryman Thomas Brady, he first reconnoitred and then led an attack on the highest peaks of the St Croce mountains near Genoa. (Brnadic)

BELGIUM'S SOLDIERS

1: FML Constantin, Freiherr d'Aspre von Hoobreuck

2: GM Johann, Marquis von Chasteler de Courcelles

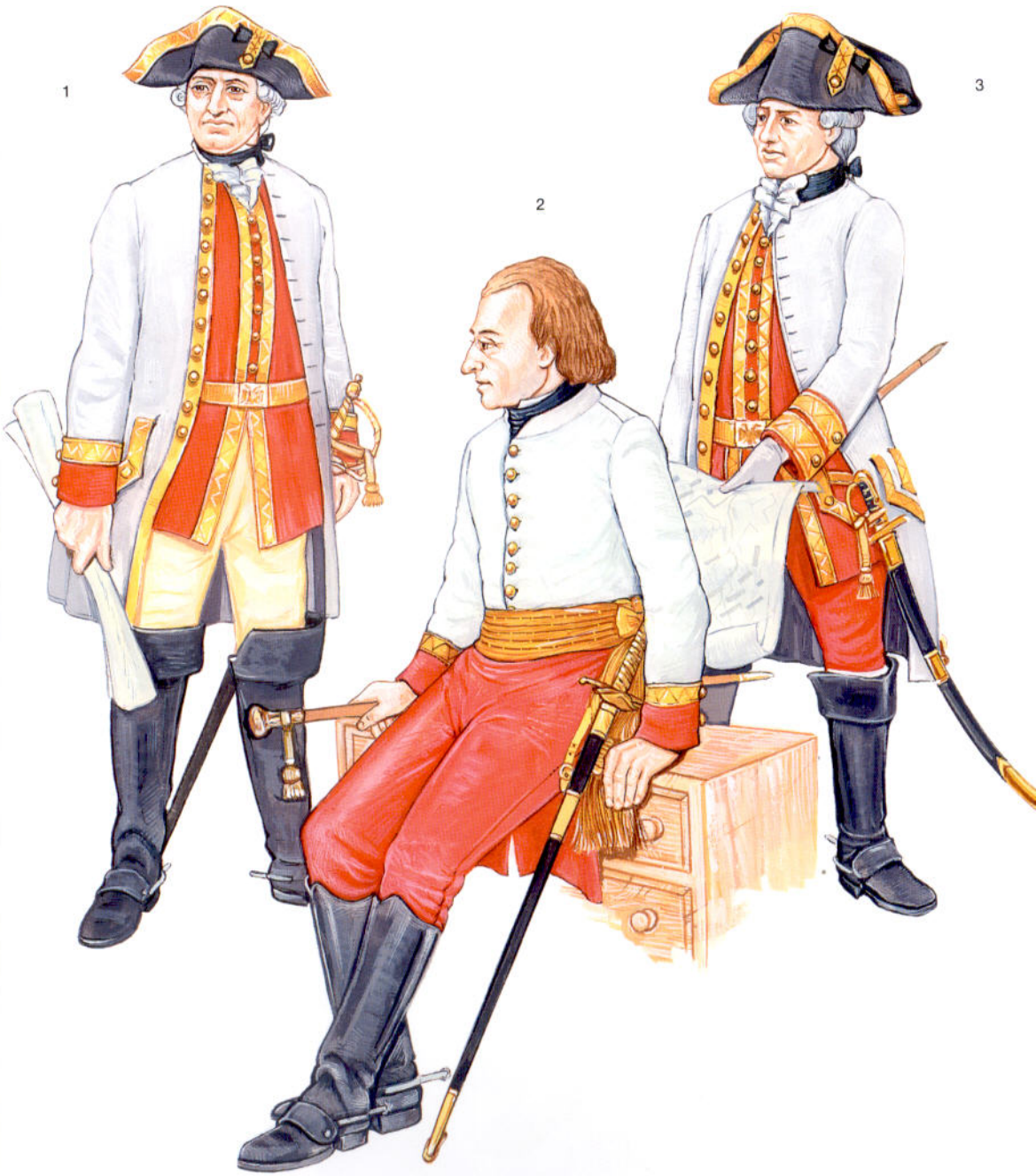
3: GdK Maximilian, Graf von Merveldt

HUNGARY'S SOLDIERS

1: FML Paul Kray, Freiherr von Krajova

2: FML Joseph, Freiherr von Vukassovich

3: FZM Joseph Alvinczy, Freiherr von Berberek



CAVALRY COMMANDERS

1: FML Peter, Freiherr Ott von Bartokez

2: Oberst Johann Frimont

3: Oberstleutnant Fürst Johannes von Lichtenstein

ARCHDUKE CHARLES' KEY OFFICERS IN GERMANY, 1796

1: Oberst Heinrich, Freiherr von Schmitt

2: Major Anton Mayer

3: FML Karl, Graf Hadik

4: FML Friedrich, Graf Nauendorff

ARCHDUKE CHARLES AND HIS STAFF

1: FML Peter Duka, Freiherr von Kadar

2: Archduke Charles

3: GdK Graf Philip Grünne

1: Oberst Jurij Vega
2: Oberst Josef Smola
3: FML Karl Mack, Freiherr von Leiberach

COMMANDERS FROM THE IMPERIAL FRONTIERS

1: FZM Dagobert, Graf Wurmser

2: FM Friedrich Josias, Graf von Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld

3: FZM Franz Sebastian de Croix, Graf von Clerfayt

WARS OF LIBERATION, 1813–14

1: FML Johann, Graf Radetzky von Radetz

2: FM Fürst Karl zu Schwarzenberg

3: FZM Heinrich, Graf Bellegarde

1794 he joined the Engineers as an Oberleutnant, and first saw action as a Hauptmann in the fighting around the Kempten Lines in 1796. Transferred to Italy to join the staff there, he distinguished himself by his bravery and decisiveness directing the siege of the Turin citadel in June 1799. Major Nugent attracted further praise for his painstaking reconnaissance work and bravery near Genoa in spring 1800. His courage at Valeggio on 25 December earned him the MTO. In 1805 he was attached to Archduke Charles' headquarters as an Oberstleutnant.

Nugent served in Italy again in 1809 as Archduke John's chief-of-staff; he directed the victory at Sacile, and was appointed a GM later that year. In September 1813 he volunteered to lead a 1,000-man force to take Fiume in French-occupied Croatia to establish links with the Royal Navy in the Adriatic. During this ten-week campaign he raised the former Grenzers against their occupiers and took the key port of Trieste. Sweeping into Italy, his reinforced division formed the left of the Austrian army, taking Paicenza before the war ended in May 1814. Burdened with having to work with King Joachim Murat of Naples, Nugent was rewarded for his campaign with the Commander Cross of both the MTO and Order of Leopold. In 1815 he commanded Bianchi's left wing as the Austrians swept Murat from Naples, and won promotion to FML. After four years as Captain General of the Neapolitan Army, he spent the rest of his career improving the coastal defences of Croatia, directing the military administration of Silesia and subsequently of the Croatian Military Frontier, before holding a corps command under Radetzky in 1848–49.

FM Dagobert Sigmund, Graf WURMSER (1724–97)

Wurmser **(see Plate G1)** was born in Strassbourg into an old Alsatian family. Having already distinguished himself as a hussar officer in the French army, he and his Legion passed into Austrian service in 1762, where he quickly won promotion to GM. Appointed Inhaber of a hussar regiment in 1775 and promoted to FML in 1778, Wurmser again distinguished himself in the Bavarian Succession War. Guarding the right of the fortified camp at Jaromirz, he launched his hussars against the Prussians, ably supported by his dragoons and artillery, halting and then repelling the enemy assault. Over the winter he directed Klebek's Grenzers in a raid on Ditterbach, taking eight flags; the following January he destroyed Prince Hessen-Philippstal's force near Glatz when leading the third of a five-column assault. He was awarded the Commander Cross of the MTO by Joseph II for his exploits, and was General Commandant in Galicia in 1788–89.

During 1793, Wurmser was victorious in Germany as commander of the Upper Rhine Army, driving off General Custine before defeating a French attempt to relieve Mainz in July, winning a major victory at Offenbach. From early September to mid-October he smashed through the Lautersburg and Weissenburg Lines – previously considered impregnable – and looted several towns. Despite being briefly relieved of command in January 1794, he was awarded the Grand Cross of the MTO for his inspiring leadership, and returned to direct the capture of Fort Louis on 27 October. Forced to remain on the defensive in early 1795, when the Prussians left the Coalition, Wurmser resumed the offensive, taking Mannheim in November. He was promoted to FM; and

Dagobert, Graf Wurmser was Inhaber of both the short-lived Wurmser Hussars regiment (1773–75) and the notorious Wurmser Freikorps, which was raised in 1795 and carried his name until 1801. The commanders who had risen through the hussar units usually sported moustaches. (Hungarian Army Museum)

in June 1796 he was moved to Italy to shore up the shattered army facing Bonaparte's advance. Ordered to relieve Mantua, he broke through with a three-pronged assault and destroyed the French siege works; but Napoleon's counter-attack against Quasdanovich led to a French victory at Castiglione on 5 August. A second attempt in September was defeated at Bassano, although Wurmser had again broken through to Mantua with his cavalry. This time he had to seek safety inside the fortress; he endured the remainder of the siege as its commander until forced to surrender on 2 February 1797. Wurmser's health was shattered by the siege, and he died six months later.

Johann Maria, Graf FRIMONT von Palota (1759–1831)

Frimont (**see Plate C2**) was born at Finstringen in Lorraine, the son of a French army officer, but volunteered for the Nauendorff Hussars as a trooper in 1776. He quickly reached the rank of Unterleutnant in late 1778 by distinguishing himself in the War of the Bavarian Succession. After serving in the Turkish War (1788–91) this brave and decisive cavalry officer was awarded the MTO, fighting the Revolutionary French

The cavalry general Johann, Graf Frimont von Palota was one of just two officers specifically mentioned in Melas' report on Marengo, for his leadership of the Bussy Jäger zu Pferd. This former trooper's long career included both participation in the Grande Armée's Russian campaign of 1812, and a part in the destruction of Napoleon's rebuilt army during the French campaign of 1814. (BA)

at Frankenthal on 12 November 1795. As Oberst of the Bussy Jäger zu Pferd during its brief existence (1798–1801), he led the advance-guard cavalry in destroying the Consular Guard at Marengo in 1800. He again showed determined leadership on the Mincio in the autumn campaign of that year.

Promoted to GM, he was a brigade commander in 1805, and was rewarded for 30 years' distinguished service with ennoblement and the honorary colonelcy of the 9. Hussars in 1806. Frimont returned to Italy in 1809, leading a division at Pordenone, Sacile and the Piave, followed by command of the right wing at Raab. Returning to his cavalry roots, Frimont commanded a cavalry division in Russia in 1812, fighting at Podubny and Gnidawa. After leading a division in Italy under Hiller in 1813, he was promoted to GdK in October and took command of V Korps in Germany, playing a key part in the victories at Brienne and Arcis in 1814. During the Hundred Days he commanded Austrian forces in Italy and Dalmatia, leading them into southern France.

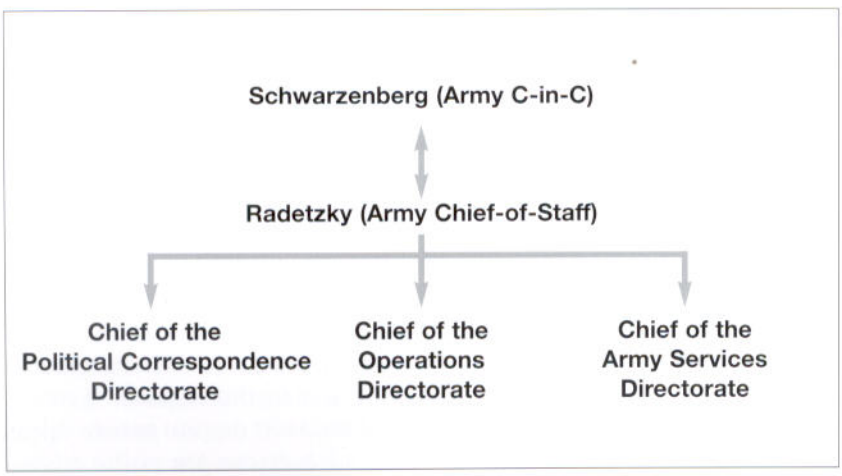
As General Commandant in Lombardy-Venetia from 1819, he directed military interventions against rebels in Naples in 1821 (for which he was awarded the title of Fürst von Antroducco by its king), and again in 1831 in Modena, for which he was further ennobled as an Austrian Graf. He was briefly President of the Hofkriegsrat before dying at the end of that year.

CHIEFS-OF-STAFF

Unlike Napoleon, who directed intelligence-gathering, planning and operations himself, the Austrian army was developing a system which made the chief-of-staff responsible for these headquarters functions. As today, the overall campaign objectives for the Austrian army were set by the politicians in Vienna. As the preparations for war began, plans to meet those objectives would be devised by a group comprising the CoS, senior commanders likely to be in the field, and Vienna's military administrators. Once in the field, the commander-in-chief and his CoS would devise the operational plans within that overall remit.The C-in-C, appointed by the military administration in the name of the emperor, began to assume a more public position, being directly responsible to Vienna for fulfilling these objectives and for leading and inspiring his men in battle. His responsibilities were based in overall direction of strategy and in the political sphere.

Vienna would now use the authority of the field chiefs-of-staff, whom they appointed, to ensure overall control of operations as they developed. During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars the CoS's role was defined in three different ways, ending with Radetzky's changes of 1811; these became the basis of the modern system of a CoS responsible for the staff departments as the C-in-C's right-hand man.

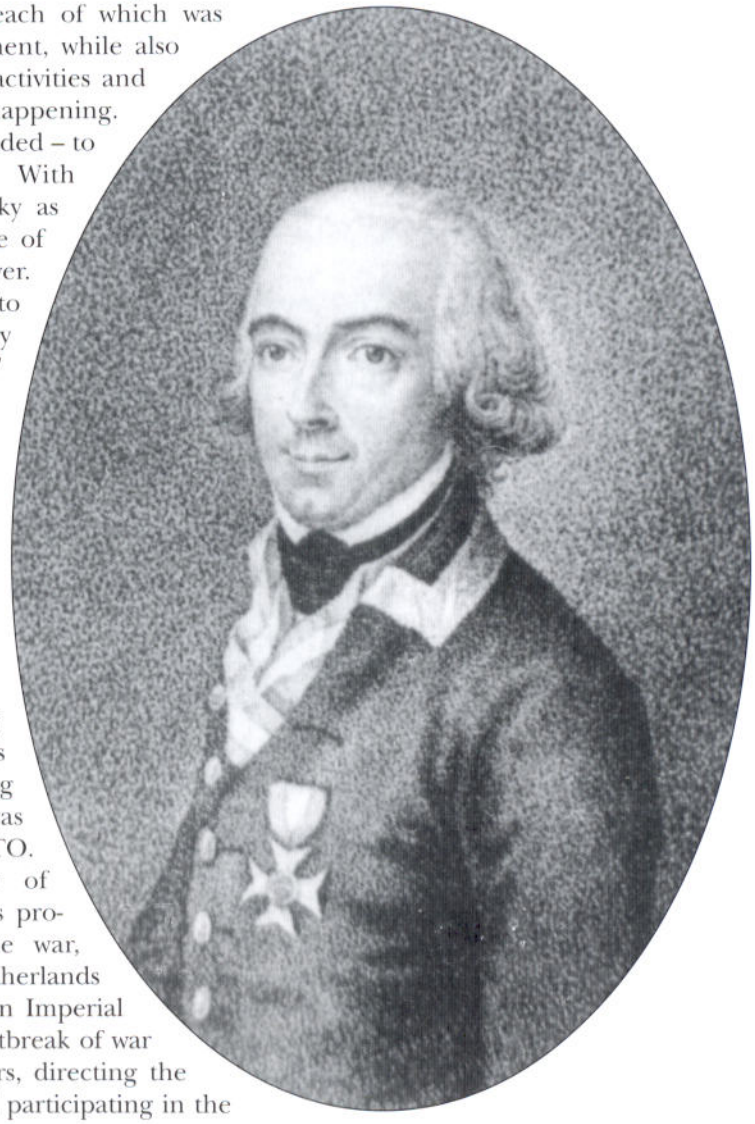
The original system was based on the 1757 regulations, confirmed in 1767 and 1784. An army's chief-of-staff had always been responsible for intelligence-gathering and spies, cartography, camps, special units (reserve artillery, Pioneers and Jägers), supplies and hospitals, military justice, and the distributing of orders. In 1757 he was given the additional responsibilities of selecting battlefields, concentrating the troops, preparing the plans and formations, together with selecting the troops' lines of march. In effect, the CoS now became his general's chief adviser in planning and operations. Under these regulations the post was meant to be held by a Feldmarschalleutnant, but from the start of the French wars in 1792 it increasingly became a post filled by able and aspiring Obersts and Generalmajors, assisted by Majors and junior officers. Many chiefs would emerge from the technical branches – the artillery and engineers.


Schwarzenberg (Army C-in-C)
Radetzky (Army Chief-of-Staff)
Chief of the Political Correspondence Directorate
Chief of the Operations Directorate
Chief of the Army Services Directorate

'Only Radetzky, as chief-of-staff to Schwarzenberg, with Langenau as chief of the Operations Directorate, took over and directed those tasks which are today considered to be the tasks of the chief-of-staff' (Horsetzky). The Austrian staff system, developed throughout this period and formalised in 1811–12, was implemented in the Wars of Liberation (1813–14). It represents the origin of the modern command system, based on the key relationship between the army commander-in-chief and chief-of-staff.

However, the workload was found to be too much for one man; so to provide effective assistance to the C-in-C, Archduke Charles redesigned his staff in Italy in his *Dienstvorschrift* of 1 September 1805: 'The Chief of Staff stands at the side of the Commander-in-Chief and is completely at his disposal. His sphere of work connects him with no specific unit … The C-in-C decides what should happen and how; his chief assistant works out these decisions, so that each subordinate understands his allocated task.'

For the 1809 campaign the staff was divided into three directorates: Political Correspondence, Operations & Planning, and Service, and the CoS's concern was now Operations & Planning. Each Korps had a smaller version of the army command staff, where the Korps CoS drove operations in fulfilment of the overall plan. The final phase began in 1811, as Radetzky – now a member of the Hofkriegsrat (Military Administrative Department in Vienna) – proposed in his *Uber die bessere Einrichtung des Generalstabs* that the CoS's managerial and supervisory role should be prioritised. He was to take charge of all staff officers and the various branches, each of which was directed by its own head of department, while also supervising all the troops and their activities and being aware of everything which was happening. He was in short – as Charles had intended – to be the C-in-C's right-hand man. With Schwarzenberg's selection of Radetzky as his CoS in 1813, the direct influence of Vienna's politicians was removed forever. The C-in-C himself was now free to develop the general lines of strategy and operations within the politicians' overall priorities.



Johann, Marquis Chasteler de Courcelles, had trained at the Netherlands engineer school at Antwerp, alongside De La Marseille, Vincent, and several students from the small German states. He was physically short-sighted; and his second major injury, caused by a cannon ball at Alessandria, proved useful to the political intriguers of the Viennese court, who believed that he had become too pro-Russian while serving under Suvarov. (BA)

FZM Johann, Marquis CHASTELER de Courcelles (1763–1825)

Chasteler was born in Mons, Belgium, and at the age of 13 he joined Infanterie Regiment Lothringen as a Kadett; he later attended the Netherlands engineer school. During the Turkish War his right leg was smashed by a canister round during the siege of Chotym, but he was compensated with the award of the MTO. A highly educated man capable of speaking 12 languages, Chasteler was promoted to Oberstleutnant after the war, commanding the Arcieren Guard (Netherlands Ceremonial Guard) and appointed an Imperial Kämmerer (chamberlain). On the outbreak of war in 1792 he returned to the Engineers, directing the restoration of the Namur fortress and participating in the

sieges of Landrecy and Lüttich. His relief of Mainz in 1795 earned him promotion to Oberst on the army staff, and to GM in 1797. At the age of 36 he was appointed chief-of-staff to Suvarov in 1799, and rewarded with the Commander Cross of the MTO for directing the crossing of the Adda and the defeat of MacDonald at the Trebbia in June.

Badly wounded during the siege of Alessandria, Chasteler recovered to become deputy chief-of-staff in Germany under Kray in 1800. After an able defence of the Scharnitz Pass in the Tyrol, he was promoted to FML the following year. His expert knowledge of the area took him to the Tyrol again in 1805, commanding the right wing of Archduke John's force and directing the defence of several passes. Joining John again in Italy in 1809, he commanded VIII Korps briefly before returning to the Tyrol to be badly defeated at Wörgl.

After the 1809 war Chasteler was appointed military Commandant in Silesia. In 1813 he directed the defence of Prague and the fighting at Dresden and Kulm. Promoted to FZM, he became Governor of the key Theresienstadt fortress, and took command of Klenau's Korps after Leipzig. After the wars he directed the restoration of the defences of Venice.

FML Karl MACK, Freiherr von Leiberach (1752–1828)

Mack came from Protestant townsfolk at Neuslingen in Bavaria. At the age of 16 he volunteered to join the 2. Karabiniers – in which his uncle was a Rittmeister – as a Fourier (squadron accountant). Within four years he had risen to regimental Adjutant, the senior NCO and a position which guaranteed a commission; this he duly received in April 1777. Appointed as Adjutant to FML Kinsky on the outbreak of the Bavarian Succession War, Mack was selected for FM Lacy's staff at army headquarters. The venerable army commander became Mack's mentor and tutor in military theory. Promoted to Oberleutnant, Mack worked tirelessly in the newly formed Staff Directorate until the conclusion of the war, when he returned to his regiment. Transferred to the General Staff in 1783 as a Rittmeister, he joined Lacy's field staff in 1786, and played a significant part in the army mobilisation as war with Turkey resumed. Two years later, as a staff Hauptmann, he instructed on the new air rifle, before promotion to Major and appointment as an ADC to Emperor Joseph II.

After serving as head of GdK Kinsky's staff in the Banat, he was promoted to Oberstleutnant under FM Hadik. As a protégé of Lacy, Mack was in a difficult position when Laudon replaced his tutor in August 1789, but his efficient reconnaissance of enemy positions and planning for the crossing of the Save river ensured his continued staff position. He then personally led a reconnaissance of the Turkish positions before Belgrade and participated in the successful assault, which won him both the award of the MTO and ennoblement as a Freiherr. Afflicted by ill health, Mack returned to Vienna and became military tutor to the young Archduke Charles.

Widely recognised as highly educated in military science and an able strategist, Mack returned to the 2. Karabiniers as regimental commander in 1791, until Coburg requested him as his General Adjutant and chief-of-staff in the Netherlands in 1793. Despite continuing health problems Mack directed planning and showed personal bravery in the

'The unfortunate General Mack' – FML Karl Mack, Freiherr von Leiberach. On two occasions, in 1798 in Naples and in October 1805 at Ulm, he was outmanoeuvred by an effective French espionage operation. Court-martialled in mid-1806, he was stripped of all honours and dismissed from the army, but his awards were restored in 1819. (Castle)

victories of that year, especially at Aldenhoven. At Neerwinden on 18 March he collapsed and was carried from the field, but he recovered to direct the victorious conclusion the following day. After further injury, he retired in May to his estate at Iglau in Moravia and was rewarded with promotion to Oberst and the honorary colonelcy of the 10. Kurassiers.

Promoted to GM, Mack rejoined the army in 1794 as Coburg's chief-of-staff, and that February he travelled to London for an Allied planning conference. However, his over-elaborate plans for a five-column attack were blamed for the disastrous defeat at Tourcoing in May and, struck down again by ill health, he resigned.

After briefly serving as chief-of-staff with the Rhine Army in 1797, the newly promoted FML Mack joined Foreign Minister Thugut's planning staff in Vienna (headed by FML Bellegarde). In October 1798 he was selected to reorganise and take command of the Neapolitan Army for the approaching War of the Second Coalition, at the request of its king. An early advance using several separate columns took Rome from the Revolutionary French, but defeat led to Mack's resignation on 12 January 1799 when Naples fell. Sent to Dijon as a prisoner, he accepted release on parole, but broke his word of honour and returned to Austria to retire to his estate at Iglau.

Appointed in 1802 to chair a commission reforming infantry regulations and service conditions, Mack was selected by the heads of the Foreign Ministry, Grafs Colloredo and Cobenz, as their instrument for a more aggressive strategy than the one proposed by Archduke Charles' War Ministry planners. They ensured that Mack was appointed as the emperor's personal Adjutant in August; and in this capacity he assured Francis II that he could mobilise the army. Subsequently the plotting ministers had him appointed Chief of the General Staff in April 1804, when he began his radical reorganisation of the regiments on the brink of renewed war with France.

When the Third Coalition war began in September 1805, Mack was appointed chief-of-staff of the army in Germany under Ferdinand d'Este. Pressing forward too far into Bavaria, Mack was surrounded by Napoleon and forced into a humiliating surrender at Ulm that October. Court-martialled in the following year, he later wrote extensively in his own defence, but his honours were only restored in December 1819.

FZM Anton MAYER, Freiherr von Heldenfeld (1765–1842)

Mayer **(see Plate D2),** the son of a dragoon officer, attended the Neustadt Akademie and graduated to join Infanterie Regiment Terzi as a Fahnen-Kadett in 1783. However, his abilities soon became clear during the Turkish War, and he joined the staff as an Oberleutnant. Promoted to Hauptmann at the start of the Revolutionary Wars in 1793, he was appointed chief-of-staff of a small Allied contingent under the Prince of Orange, distinguishing himself at Famars (1793) and Tourcoing (1794). Following further distinguished service at Limburg in 1795 and leading troops during the storming of the Mainz Lines, he was promoted to Major and joined the entourage of the new C-in-C in Germany, Archduke Charles, in 1796. Working with Schmitt, he helped to plan and direct the key battles of the campaign. He earned praise from Charles for his rapid decision-making and expert dispositions in holding the Lengenfeld Hills on 2 September with just eight battalions during the first phase of the victory at Würzburg, an exploit that earned Mayer both promotion to Oberstleutnant and award of the MTO. He was briefly Charles' CoS in Italy in the spring campaign of 1797, and remained on the archduke's staff in Prague

Anton Mayer, Freiherr von Heldenfeld, made his reputation under Archduke Charles in 1796. An able deputy to Schmitt, his over-high opinion of his own qualities became noticeable following Schmitt's death. Around the salons of Vienna in 1808–09 he regularly expressed his belief that his talents made him the superior of many of his colleagues, in the confident belief that he was protected by his position as Charles' CoS. A combination of this alcohol-fuelled boasting and resistance to his aggressive plan of campaign led to his dismissal and banishment to the Frontier fortress of Brod for the duration of the 1809 war. (BA)

between the wars. In 1799 he was CoS to Sztaray on the northern wing of the army in Germany, and directed operations around Kehl following Jourdan's defeat at Stockach. For his contribution to the subsequent capture of Phillipsburg and Mannheim, Charles promoted Mayer to Oberst.

Anxious about the German situation, the archduke had Mayer appointed chief-of-staff there. The 'war party' in Vienna managed to have him replaced with Mack, so Mayer became CoS in the Tyrol in October. With Schmitt dead, Mayer became peacetime Army chief-of-staff to Archduke Charles, and worked with Wimpffen and Grunne on the army reforms. The Viennese court ensured his dismissal on 20 February 1809, although he was promoted to FML in September.

In 1813 Mayer commanded a division under Klenau. Early the following year he went to Italy, serving as governor of Mantua following its recapture. He retired in 1836 in the rank of FZM.

FM Johann Joseph Wenzel, Graf RADETSKY von Radetz (1766–1858)

This renowned general (**see Plate H1**) came from the minor Bohemian nobility, and his father was an army Hauptmann. After graduating from the officer academy at the age of 17 he joined the 2. Kurassiers as a Kadett, learning the arts of horse care under Oberst von Seddler. Promoted to Oberleutnant by 1787, Radetsky first saw action in the defeat at Karansebes during the Turkish War, where he displayed coolness and calm judgement. He then joined the staff of FM Laudon in September 1789 as an ADC, giving him the opportunity to observe this master siege director and the power of massed artillery under Artillery Director FZM Rouvroy.

After rejoining the Kurassiers and studying history, geography and military theory in the brief peacetime interlude, Radetzky fought in the Netherlands during the early Revolutionary Wars, joining Beaulieu's staff. As was expected of all staff officers, he continued to lead reconnaissance parties, including swimming the Sambre to obtain information about French troops around Charleroi, which won him promotion to Rittmeister. After demonstrating conspicuous bravery at Fleurus in June 1794 he again served as a staff officer under Clerfayt, leading attacks on the Mainz Lines in 1795. Transferred to Italy under Beaulieu in 1796, he was first an ADC, then a staff officer; he then established a permanent Pioneer battalion, whose commanding officer he became in the rank of Major. Trapped in Mantua by Napoleon's siege for eight months, Radetzky actively directed defensive operations. During the brief peace of 1797–98 he married Gräfin Franziska Strassoldo, and then joined Kray's staff in Italy in 1799. The Austrian C-in-C on this front, Melas, praised his new General Adjutant for his 'distinction and steadiness' under fire at the Trebbia in June, and for 'exceptional determination, bravery and restless activity' at Novi in August, for which Radetzky was promoted to Oberstleutnant.

An Oberst in 1800, he abandoned General Zach to be captured in the last phase of the defeat at Marengo in June. He was later transferred to Germany as commander of the 3. Kurassiers, fighting as part of Lichtenstein's cavalry in the defeat at Hohenlinden in December; there,

Johann, Graf Radetzky von Radetz was one of many future commanders who were besieged in Mantua in 1796–97. Having played no significant part in the army commands defeated over the previous decade, he was well placed to join the group which led the army during the War of Liberation. He was a rather self-important and boastful personality, whose claims to have devised the key attack at Novi in 1799 and created the Trachenburg plan in 1813 are open to question. He would become famous as the Allied chief-of-staff in 1813–14, and later for his victories in Italy in the 1848–49 wars with Piedmont. Probably Austria's most well-known general, he was immortalised by Strauss in his famous march.

amidst fierce hand-to-hand fighting, he was wounded for the fifth time in the Revolutionary Wars, but was compensated with the award of the MTO. Now based in Ödenburg (Sopron), his regiment became a model for the reform of the army, and Radetzky assisted Grünne in drafting the new cavalry regulations while also directing the practical work for the men and military theory classes for the officers.

Promoted to GM in August 1805, Radetsky commanded a cavalry brigade in Italy, and led hussar reconnaissance units across the Adige. In the 1809 campaign he commanded the advance-guard (Uhlans and Grenzers) of V Korps, fighting at Landshut and Neumarkt, before forming part of Hiller's rearguard on the retreat from Bavaria, when he twice defeated Colbert's brigade, near Wels and Blindenmarkt. Promoted to FML, Radetsky commanded a division in I Korps at Wagram, and was awarded the Commander Cross of the MTO for saving Schustekh's brigade at Ebelsberg. During his brief tenure as Army C-in-C, Johannes Lichtenstein selected Radetzky as his chief-of-staff, a position that he held until 1816.

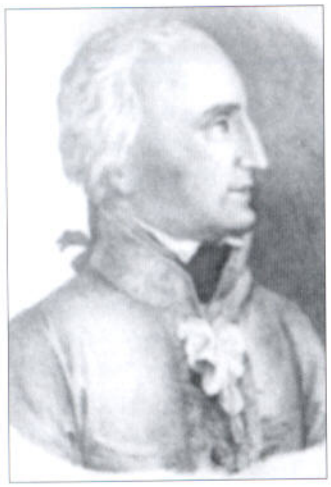
Implementing the plans for reserve battalions, he was able to mobilise 370,000 troops in 1813; he became the Allied chief-of-staff under Schwarzenberg, although neither man had ever directed large forces in the past. Despite an early defeat at Dresden, the Austrian army played a major part in driving Napoleon back on Leipzig and defeating him there in October. In a typically steady advance, Radetzky directed the Allies into France until Napoleon abdicated. The exhausted Radetzky stood down over the winter, but rejoined the army for the Hundred Days in 1815, before returning to Ödenburg as a cavalry division commander.

After serving as the Palatine's military adviser in Hungary from 1818, he was promoted to GdK in 1829 and made governor of the key Olmütz fortress. At the age of 65 he led Austrian forces in suppressing Italian rebellions in 1831 and in 1837, and was promoted to FM. Loved by his men as 'Papa Radetzky', he twice crushed the Piedmontese army in 1848–49, concluding with his famous victory at Novara.

FML Heinrich, Freiherr von SCHMITT (c.1743–1805)

Born in Bavaria as the son of Rittmeister Johann von Schmitt of the Cordova Kurassier regiment, Heinrich **(see Plate D1)** entered the Ingenieurschule aged about 14. This institution provided a broad curriculum, though including all the technical subjects important for an officer. After three years' education Schmitt joined Infanterie Regiment Pallavicini (IR 15, from 1769) as a Fähnrich. He only served for a brief period with this regiment, which was fighting in the Bohemian theatre during the last years of the Seven Years' War; in 1764 he was transferred to the mapping work which was being conducted in Bohemia on the orders of the General Staff – the lack of good maps had made itself felt during the previous campaigns.

As Schmitt proved his talent for this work he was promoted to Oberleutnant on 1 February 1769, and transferred to the newly reorganised General Staff. For a considerable time his work was limited to surveying land. From 1769 to 1778 he worked on the Military Frontier, especially in the Banat; and in 1779–82 in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia after the 1778 mobilisation against Prussia.



Heinrich Freiherr von Schmitt was one of history's greatest chiefs-of-staff. Together with Mayer, he planned Charles' victorious campaigns of 1796 and 1799. After his death at Dürnstein in 1805 his grave was never found. His loss was most clearly felt in 1809.

Promoted Hauptmann on 23 March 1778, at the end of 1782 he returned to the Frontier.

In view of his extensive knowledge of the area, alongside the mapping he was to set up a spy network in Turkish Bosnia to gather information in preparation for the forthcoming renewed war with Turkey. From Essegg (in Slavonia) and later from Alt-Gradiska (in Military Slavonia), Schmitt performed this task to the complete satisfaction of his superiors. In 1787, just before war actually broke out, he was attached to the staff of the Slavonia Army Corps; during the Turkish War he distinguished himself, especially in the storming of Schabatz fortress on 24 April 1788. For his proven bravery, on 14 May he was promoted Major by Emperor Joseph II, who was accompanying the army. In 1789 Schmitt fought at Berkir and with distinction in the siege of Belgrade, and was promoted to Oberstleutnant on 23 February 1790.

In March 1790, Schmitt was sent by Joseph II to FM Laudon's army deployed in Bohemia to face the Prussians. War did not break out, however, and in 1791 he was sent to the Netherlands to take part in the suppression of the revolt there. From the start of the war with France he was an active staff officer with the army in the Netherlands, and took a distinguished part in operations, particularly in the defence of the Croix-aix-Bois Pass (14 September 1792) and at Raismes and Vicoigne (8 May 1793). On 3 September 1793, he was promoted to Oberst; and directed the successful retreat of Clerfayt's army from their untenable positions in the Netherlands.

The armistice of 1 January 1796 only interrupted the war against Revolutionary France for a short period. When Archduke Charles was appointed to command of the Lower Rhine Army in April 1796, Oberst Schmitt was a member of his staff and was formally appointed chief-of-staff in August. Promoted to GM on 6 September, Schmitt remained as Charles' CoS until March 1800, when Charles gave up his command in Germany. That month Schmitt was promoted to FML; as Charles' senior adviser he had played a distinguished role in the operations in Germany. In 1799, however, there were differences of opinion between him and the archduke, amongst which the question of the responsibility for the murder of the ambassadors at the Rastatt Congress (29 April 1799) must have played a part. Promoted to FML on 1 March 1800, Schmitt retired from the army the following September, no longer feeling equal to the strenuous role of chief-of-staff; he lived in Hostitz, Austria, for several years.

Recalled in 1805 to act as CoS to the Russian General Kutuzov, Schmitt produced an operational plan for the battle of Dürnstein which was the key to the significant partial success against the previously undefeated Grande Armée. Leading the third Russian outflanking column descending towards the Danube, Schmitt was caught in crossfire near Wadstein and killed.

GM Franz, Freiherr von WEYROTHER (1754–1806)

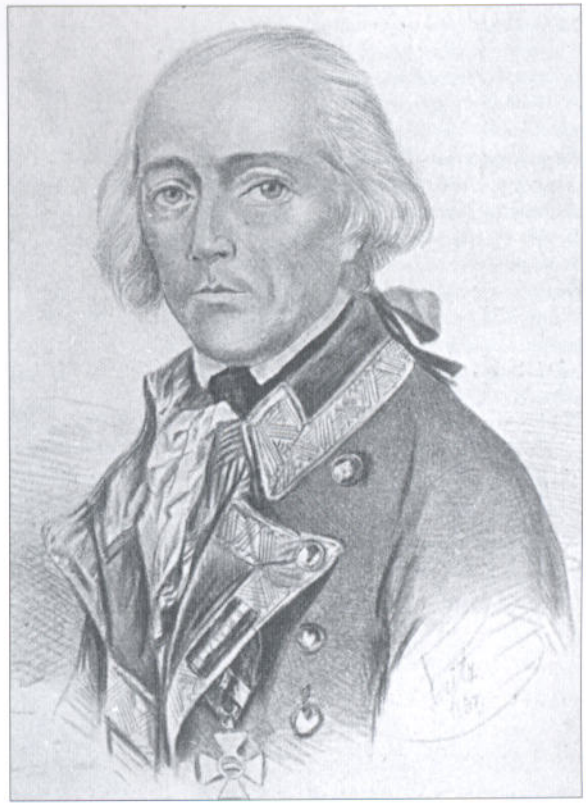
The son of the head of the Imperial Lippizaner riding school, and enjoying the patronage of FM Lacy, he trained at the Engineer School and, in 1775, joined Infanterie Regiment Lacy as a Kadett. He was promoted Fähnrich in 1777, and from the following year until 1783 he served as an Unterleutnant and adjutant to GM Graf Wenzel Colloredo. After demonstrating prudence and ability in the Turkish War, he was

promoted to Hauptmann in IR 2 in 1789, but soon afterwards joined the army staff, where he could demonstrate his theoretical grasp of warfare.

In November 1794, Weyrother joined the staff of GM Neu, the governor of Mainz, as his General Adjutant. He gained the respect of the entire garrison: his deployment of troops extended the time the fortress was able to hold out, while his personal bravery and steadiness under fire inspired the men, and he led them in driving off several French assaults over the winter of 1794. On 18 November he recaptured the Weissenau position and the Zahlbach ditches. On 30 April 1795, he volunteered to lead the advance-guard over the Hartberg, playing a key part in the victory at Hartmühle. At dawn on 30 August, retaking Weissenau village at the head of his troops, he sustained a near-fatal wound. Although he was confined to bed for several months, the MTO was his reward.

In 1796 Weyrother served as chief-of-staff under Alvinczy, planning the attack at Bassano in November which drove the French from the line of the Brenta; he distinguished himself in the battle of 6 November, gaining promotion to Oberstleutnant. However, his plan for Rivoli in January 1797 was stolen by Napoleon's spies, and defeat ensued. At the start of the Second Coalition he was both Kray's CoS and General Adjutant in Italy, gaining promotion to Oberst after the victory at Magnano. A quarrel with Zach led to Weyrother's transfer to the Tyrol, but he rejoined the Allied army on FM Suvarov's staff at Novi, and he served as the Russian's CoS in Switzerland. His aggressive style of planning brought appointment as CoS to Archduke John in Germany in the Hohenlinden campaign of late 1800.

Appointed Oberst of IR 7 after the war, in 1805 Weyrother joined the Russian headquarters at the request of the Russian C-in-C Kutusov. Following Schmitt's death at Dürnstein, Weyrother became Allied Chief-of-Staff, and devised their plan for Austerlitz – a battle which he only survived by eleven weeks. There is no known portrait.



The son of an officer, FZM Franz, Freiherr von Lauer (1735–1803) graduated from the Engineer School to join the Engineer Corps in 1755 as a Kadett, advancing to Hauptmann during the Seven Years' War. An expert in fortress warfare, he distinguished himself in the Turkish War and was promoted Generalmajor in 1789. In the rank of Feldmarschalleutnant he was appointed chief-of-staff under Clerfayt in late 1794, and under Wurmser at Bassano in 1796, having also directed fortification work at Mantua. Appointed Director of Engineers, he was promoted to Feldzeugmeister and appointed military adviser to Archduke John for the Hohenlinden campaign. As a technician he was widely disliked throughout the army; he was relieved on 18 December, and retired in March 1801. (Schneider)

FM Maximilian, Freiherr von WIMPFFEN (1770–1854)

Born in Westphalia, this fearless officer graduated from the Wiener Neustadt academy in 1786 to join Infanterie Regiment 9 Clerfayt as a Fahnen-Kadett. His reward for courageous and untiring leadership of a column of volunteers during the storming of Belgrade in 1789, during which he was wounded, was promotion to Oberleutnant in the Morzin Grenadier Battalion. He was sent to Belgium in 1792, and spent most of his time as Adjutant to FML Alvinczy. At the head of Grenadiers he took Neerwinden village during the battle of 16 March 1793, but was again wounded and captured during its defence. In 1794 Wimpffen led troop detachments during the siege of Landrecy. Transferred to Italy in 1795, he defended the town of Loano during the battle of 23 November, and

Something of his pugnacious character is captured in this portrait of Maximilian, Freiherr von Wimpffen. Despite his eight battle wounds he was not merely a fiery leader, but was considered an expert and decisive adviser who would remain steady when others wavered in times of crisis. His broad knowledge of strategy and tactics, able dispositions and effective insight made him one of Austria's key staff officers.

joined the army staff as a Hauptmann in the following year. Badly injured yet again, by bayonet wounds in street fighting at Valeggio in June 1796, Wimpffen led troops under Alvinczy in the victories on the Brenta and at First Caldiero in November 1796, before being transferred to the Tyrol to direct the Geschäft (administrative) section of Bellegarde's staff. His construction of defences at Feldkirch contributed greatly to the defeat of Massena's assault in March 1799, during which he was badly wounded for a fourth time while leading hussars in a counter-attack at the Taufer Pass. Promoted to Major, he rejected the opportunity to rest in Hungary, and took his fifth wound on the Mincio in December 1800 while serving as Bellegarde's Flügel-Adjutant.

Appointed Adjutant in the new Inner Austrian military command in 1803, Wimpffen was promoted to Oberst in 1805, but only saw active service in the 1805 war when sent to the Allied headquarters at Ölmutz to direct the Geschäft section of the staff, from where he joined Fürst Lichtenstein's command. He advised his commander and GM Weyrother, the Allied Chief-of-Staff, to delay a battle until Archduke Charles could arrive from Italy, but in vain. Badly wounded yet again while directing the main army advance-guard at Austerlitz, he was awarded the MTO and appointed General Adjutant to Archduke Charles in 1806.

In this position Wimpffen headed the Adjutant's department in the first phase of the 1809 campaign, before being appointed chief-of-staff and promoted GM on 26 April. His planning and direction of the army during the victory at Aspern was rewarded with the Commander Cross of the MTO, although his audacious plan for a counter-attack on 6 July could not prevent defeat at Wagram. Appointed a brigade commander in Transylvania after the war, he was promoted to FML and led a division at Leipzig in 1813, joining the advance into France to participate in the capture of Lyons and the defeat of General Augereau. After the wars, Wimpffen held General Commandant positions in the Empire before appointment as Chief of the Army Staff in 1824.

FZM Anton, Freiherr von ZACH (1747–1826)

The son of a doctor living in Pest, Hungary, he joined the Engineers as a Kadett officer after graduation from the Ingenieurschule in 1765. As an Unterleutnant he was posted to the General Staff, where he excelled as a mathematician. After service as an Oberleutnant in the Pioneer

The career of Anton, Freiherr von Zach was, like that of many chiefs-of-staff, grounded in the technical branches of the army; he had first attracted attention as a young engineer officer of great mathematical talent. His academic style made him the butt of junior officers' jokes, and he was unpopular after criticising their standards of professional application in a 1798 report.

Corps in the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–79), he taught fortification and higher mathematics at the Wiener Neustadt academy. After further staff service with FM Laudon during the Turkish Wars (1788–90), Zach raised a Pioneer corps in 1793, constructing bridges in Belgium. He was promoted to Oberst in 1795, joining Beaulieu's staff in 1796. After enduring the hardships of the siege of Mantua while serving under Wurmser in 1796–97, he spent 1798 mapping Venetia.

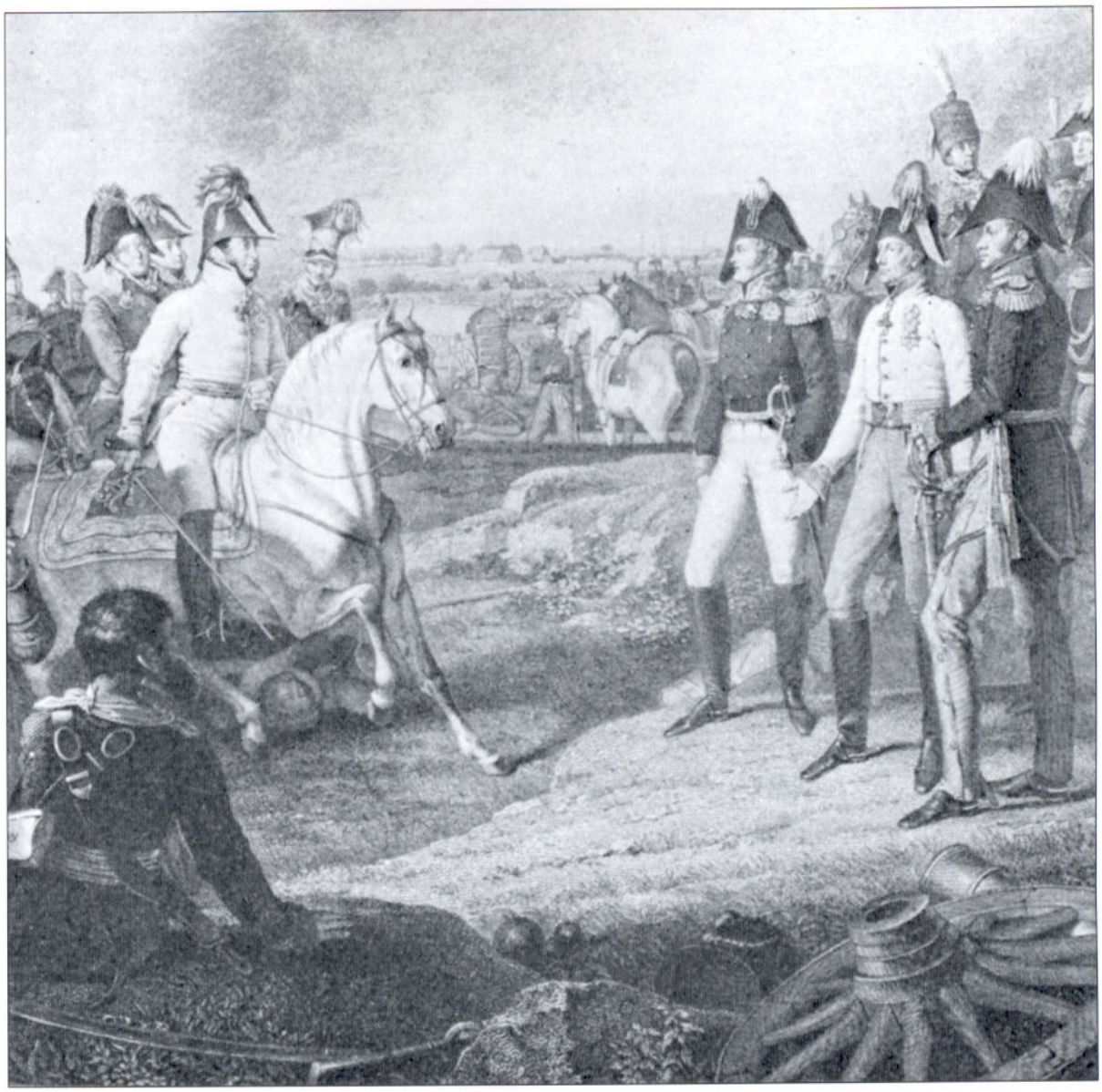
Zach's 1798 report to the Unterberger Reform Commission was very critical of the junior officer corps, and made him unpopular throughout the army. However, as one of Minister Thugut's trusted men within the senior ranks he would continue to hold important posts. Rejoining the army in Italy for the 1799 campaign, he served on the staff and distinguished himself at Legnano (26 March) and Magnano (5 April); but quarrels with Chasteler and Weyrother led to him returning to Venetia soon afterwards. He was promoted to Generalmajor on 9 June, and returned as Kray's chief-of-staff at the siege of Mantua. After Chasteler was wounded, Zach became the Allied Chief-of-Staff under Suvarov and Melas in mid-August 1799. His plan won the battle of Novi on 15 August, and brought award of the MTO. With his deep strategic insight and the effective use of military spies, his plans were repeatedly successful; he won lifelong extra pay for the victory at Genola on 4 November 1799.

As Melas' CoS he directed Austrian operations in Italy in 1800, although the mutual dislike between him, his deputy De Best and Radetzky damaged the Austrian war effort. At Marengo, on his 53rd birthday, Zach came famously close to defeating Napoleon, but he was captured in the last phase of the battle. Exchanged for Soult, he returned to mapping Venetia after the Second Coalition War ended. In February 1801, along with his brother Franz, he was ennobled as a Freiherr in the Hungarian nobility.

In the Third Coalition War of 1805, Zach was CoS under Archduke Charles, distinguishing himself at the victory of Second Caldiero at the end of October before directing the retreat into Hungary. He was appointed governor of Trieste in January 1806 and made Inhaber of IR 15; in 1808 he was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Leopold. The following year Zach commanded a small force around Trieste, and joined FML Gyulai to fight Marmont around Graz in June. In 1810 he was appointed Deputy Governor of Ölmutz fortress, and Governor in 1813, retiring after the wars finally ended in 1815. Promoted to Feldzeugmeister in 1825, he died at Graz.

FURTHER READING

The main references for the whole period are: G.Rothenberg, *Napoleon's Great Adversary: Archduke Charles & the Austrian Army 1792–1814* (r/p 1995), plus for useful earlier background C.Duffy, *Instrument of War* (2000). The main German-language biographical collections are: Hirtenfeld, *Der Maria Theresienorden und seine Mitglieder* (1856/7), and Wurzbach, *Biographisches Lexicon des Kaisertums Osterreich* (1856–91). Other references are included in: O.Criste, *Erzherzog Karl von Osterreich* (1912), and the *Osterreichische Militarische Zeitschrift* (1808–1910). The Staff Histories, *Kriege gegen die französische Revolution* (1896–98), *Krieg*



The overweight FM Prince Karl Schwarzenberg brings the news to the Allied monarchs of his victory at Leipzig, effectively ending Napoleon's regime. Emperor Francis I is in the centre of the right-hand group. Austria's generals had deployed their limited resources cautiously, but after bearing much of the fighting for 22 years they provided the main manpower for the decisive triumph. (Krafft)

1809 (1906–10), and *Befreiungskriege 1813 und 1814* (1911–14) include useful material.

A German language CD, J. Ebert, *Osterreichische Generäle 1792–1815*, includes nearly a hundred entries and is available from *www.militaibibliothek.de.*

Specifically on the chiefs-of-staff, see: 1767–69 regulations; O.Regele, *Generalstabschefs aus vier Jahrhunderten* (1966); D.Hollins, 'The First Modern Chief of Staff – Berthier or Radetzky?' *(Revue Napoleonienne* 2001/1). For Hotze's and Orange's relations with British intelligence, see E.Sparrow, *Secret Service* (2000). Romberg & Meisner, *Die erste Schlacht von Aldenhoven 1793* (1996) develops some interesting details of Mack's strategic thinking, while I.Castle, 'The Rise of "the unfortunate Mack" in the *Osprey Military Journal*, Vol 4 Issue 2, expands on his career. Radetzky's career is also covered in *Age of Napoleon* No.30.

THE PLATES

A: BELGIUM'S SOLDIERS

A1: FML Constantin, Freiherr d'Aspre von Hoobreuck (1767–1809)

This native of Ghent in the Austrian Netherlands is shown wearing the uniform of an FML, in which he was killed at Wagram. Joining IR 30 as a 15-year-old Kadett, he led a Limburg Volunteer unit in the suppression of the Belgian rebellion (1788–91) as a Hauptmann, winning the MTO and promotion to Major. Under Clerfayt, he led an assault column against the Hasnon Forest during the victory at Lille in May 1792, before taking command of the Grün-Laudon Freikorps as an Oberstleutnant; he later led this unit in a determined defence of the Black Forest Höllental in southern Germany under Latour in 1796. Again at the head of another volunteer unit, the German Jäger battalion, he fought at Verona and Cassano in 1799 under Kray and, leading Klenau's advance-guard, raided towards Modena and took Livorno. In March 1800 he defeated Suchet on the Sturla near Genoa, but was captured in the French assault on the Bocchetta Pass in April. Promoted to GM, he defended the vital Valeggio bridgehead over 25–26 December. A brigade commander under Riesch in 1805, he was captured at Günzburg on 9 October. He commanded a Reserve Grenadier division in 1809, leading his troops against the main French assaults at Aspern in May, and in July stormed Aderklaa during the battle of Wagram, where a cannonball ripped his right arm off. Although he managed to remount his horse, his wound was fatal.

A2: GM Johann, Marquis von Chasteler de Courcelles

Chasteler was one of a group of senior staff officers (including Weyrother and Zach) who were Foreign Minister Thugut's placemen in the position of chief-of-staff, and known throughout the army as 'Thugut's Benjamins'. He is illustrated as CoS in the 1799 campaign under Suvarov, wearing the post-1798 GM's uniform with buttoned-up coat and shorter boots. His wig is the new style with no side curls and a 5 *zoll* (13cm) long *'Zopf'* or queue.

A3: GdK Maximilian, Graf von Merveldt (c1770–1815)

He is shown wearing the uniform of a GdK in 1813, with the post-1806 collar and bicorne. From a formerly Westphalian minor noble family, Merveldt joined the army at 13 as a Knabenkadett (boy cadet). In 1787 he was an Oberleutnant of Chevaulegers on the Military Frontier; during the Turkish War he served as a Flügel-Adjutant in the rank of Rittmeister, before appointment to FM Laudon's staff as a Major in 1790. After the Belgian rebellion was suppressed in 1791 he spent a year as a Novice with the Teutonic Order at Bonn, before returning to the army as Coburg's Flügel-Adjutant. At Neerwinden he led two Grenadier battalions which counter-attacked decisively to halt a French assault on the Austrian right. Sent to Vienna with the news, he was promptly promoted to Oberstleutnant on the General Staff and admitted to the MTO. Requested by the British Duke of York as a staff officer, he did much to maintain Anglo-Austrian co-operation in the Flanders campaign of 1793–94, while also distinguishing himself at Famars and the siege of Valenciennes. Merveldt was entrusted with the direction of the Allied right at Landrecy in April 1794; his skilled and steady direction of its defence during the battle on 22 April earned him promotion to Staff Oberst. The strains of campaigning weakened his health, and he transferred to the Karaczay Chevaulegers regiment, leading them in a decisive attack at Archduke Charles' first major victory at Wetzlar in 1796. His attack at Uckerath, which saved many prisoners and captured artillery, won him promotion to GM. Sent by the emperor to assist Bellegarde in the negotiation of the 1797 armistice in Italy, he returned to Germany in 1799 under Charles and won promotion to FML for his leadership of his brigade at Offenburg in June. Having signed the 1800 armistice with Moreau, he moved to a diplomatic post in Berlin; then took command of Kienmayer's corps in Germany in October 1805. He was overwhelmed by Davout at Mariazell, retreating into Hungary and attempting in vain to reach the main army before Austerlitz. After a spell as ambassador to St Petersburg, he returned to the army as a division commander at Lemberg (Lvov) in 1808, and defended part of Galicia in the 1809 war. After three years commanding a division in Moravia he was promoted to GdK, and commanded II Korps in the 1813 war, being wounded and captured at Leipzig on 16 October. He later became ambassador to Britain, and died in London.

B: HUNGARY'S SOLDIERS

B1: FML Paul Kray, Freiherr von Krajova

He wears the FML's uniform of 1796, when he was a divisional commander under Archduke Charles in Germany. From 1790 to 1798 general officers did not wear a gold *Feldbinde* (sash) nor a plume on their bicornes, their rank being distinguished by their *Kuppel* (sword waistbelt).

B2: FML Joseph Philipp, Freiherr von Vukassovich

This Croatian master of the art of 'small scale warfare' is shown wearing the new FML's uniform in 1805, when he briefly led Archduke Charles' advance-guard near Verona.

B3: FZM Joseph Alvinczy, Freiherr von Berberek

The 61-year-old Alvinczy wears the FZM's uniform of 1796, the simpler style of coat open to show the waistcoat and the shirt frill. Both personally brave and intelligent, he well deserved his earlier reputation, which tended to be overshadowed by his later defeats at the hands of Napoleon at Arcole and Rivoli. By the time Mayer arrived in early 1797 to direct the staff until Charles reached Italy, the ageing Alvinczy was bedridden with swollen feet.

C: CAVALRY COMMANDERS

C1: FML Peter Karl, Freiherr Ott von Bartokez (1738–1809)

Ott is wearing the stylish hussar parade uniform of a Hungarian FML in 1800. The white pelisse was decorated with five rows of buttons and gold *sujtas* (cords), with a fur edging of sable or beaver. Above his barrelled waist sash is the sabretasche waistbelt with an S-clip. The boots are in the Hungarian style, with spurs; his sabre is Hungarian, and his headgear is the 21cm-high black felt shako with a 28.5cm green plume. Born at Gran in Hungary of a Hungarian noble family, Ott trained at the Engineer School before joining IR 57 as a Fähnrich in 1756. Following a transfer to his native hussars he was wounded at Leignitz in 1760. Regularly distinguishing himself for bravery while

Maximilian, Graf Merveldt (see Plate A3) was one of the career staff officers, who also served in the civilian side of the Imperial government. (BA)

leading cavalry (often in combined attacks with light infantry) during the Seven Years' and Turkish Wars, by 1791 he was an Oberst, a knight of the MTO, and had been ennobled. Promoted to GM, he proved himself decisive and intelligent both in attack and defence in Belgium and then on the Lower Rhine during the First Coalition War. Serving in Italy in 1796 as Wurmser's advance-guard commander, he was besieged in Mantua. Again in Italy as an FML for the Second Coalition War, Ott was noted for his bravery at Cassano in April 1799, and for his stamina and ability at the Trebbia in June. His skilled leadership of the Allied left wing at Novi in August contributed significantly to the victory. Despatched north after the seizure of Genoa, he was defeated by Lannes at Casteggio-Montebello on 9 June 1800. A week later an attack launched on his own initiative broke the French right around Marengo, and he held his force together despite the disaster elsewhere. After being appointed Inhaber of the 5. Hussars in 1801, he was based at Buda, where he began the raising of the Hungarian Insurrection in 1809.

C2: Oberst Johann Frimont

Frimont is shown wearing the *hechtgrau* uniform and silk *Feldbinde* as colonel of the Bussy Jäger zu Pferd, which he wore in 1800 when destroying the Consular Guard at Marengo. His sword is the 1798 light dragoon weapon with double narrow guard bars.

C3: Oberstleutnant Fürst Johannes von Lichtenstein

The Prince of Lichtenstein was lieutenant-colonel of the Kinsky Chevauleger regiment when he was the first to climb the fortress wall of Cetin, together with Ignaz Graf Gyulai. His white frock coat is the same style as that worn by junior officers of all arms. He was always acclaimed by the army as 'Magister equituum' (Master of Horse) following the victory at Avesnes-le-Sec on 12 September 1793. Having halted a French advance for four hours with a mixed advance-guard of Kinsky Chevaulegers and light infantry, he led his regiment right into a large French square, supported by other cavalry to the sides, and took more than 2,000 prisoners.

D: ARCHDUKE CHARLES' KEY OFFICERS IN GERMANY, 1796

D1: Oberst Heinrich, Freiherr von Schmitt

Wearing here the uniform of a staff colonel as Charles' chief-of-staff, Schmitt was considered one of Austria's most able soldiers in his own lifetime: 'Everyone was fortunate who served under him, because his intelligent understanding, his knowledge and his bravery were mixed with equally as much humanity ... His look was very captivating: a slim body, noble facial features, and in them such an

FML Peter Duka, Freiherr von Kadar (see Plate E1), a brave and loyal soldier, was the first peacetime chief-of-staff. However, he was not popular in Viennese political circles, and after a clash with Archduke Charles' civilian assistant Mathias von Fassbender he was sent to the remote fortress of Temesvar in April 1805 to make way for Mack as chief-of-staff.

unmistakable expression of good living and openness that you could not look at him without feeling well-inclined towards him. The main feature of his character, however, was a steady composure in the face of all events. This strength of spirit does not seem so much to have been inborn but a result of his principles and experiences, and they never left him, either in the heat of battle or in all the other activities of his life.'

D2: Major Anton Mayer

Mayer is depicted as a staff Major wearing the optional plain straw-yellow waistcoat. From 1798, when the staff officers adopted a dark green coat, they wore their silk *Feldbinde* over the right shoulder to the left hip.

D3: FML Karl, Graf Hadik (1756–1800)

He is illustrated wearing a campaign version of the parade uniform worn by Ott in Plate C1. Prior to 1798, most hussar generals wore either a red uniform or, as here, a white version with a *hechtgrau* pelisse less thickly trimmed with fur. The second son of the celebrated Hussar leader Andreas Hadik, Karl joined the infantry as a Kadett aged 17. By 1776 he was a Hauptmann in IR 20, distinguishing himself at Gebersdorf in 1779. He then transferred to the cavalry as a Major in his father's CR 16 (Hadik Hussars), and was promoted Oberst in 1789. Independently, he volunteered to serve in the Turkish War and distinguished himself during the taking of Belgrade. Returning to his unit in the Netherlands in 1790, he showed sound judgement and decisiveness at Aldenhoven and Gilles during the 1793 campaign. At the head of a mixed hussar and infantry advance-guard he drove the French from strong positions at Icumont on 29 September. On 15 October he commanded the army's left wing at Wattignes, and despite the defeat he led his men against the French right a few days later to halt their pursuit. Promoted to GM and admitted to the MTO in 1794, Hadik then served as a brigade commander in Germany, distinguishing himself at Wetzlar and Kircheip in 1796, before leading a key column assault at Amberg. At the decisive victory of Würzburg, Hadik led cavalry attacks and won the Commander Cross for his bravery. He was promoted to FML in 1797, and led a division in Italy during the Second Coalition. Known for his intelligent and courageous leadership, Hadik was fatally wounded in the first assault at Marengo.

D4: FML Friedrich, Graf Nauendorff (1749–1801)

Portrayed at the age of 47 in 1796, Nauendorff wears the red version of the hussar general's uniform with white campaign overalls. He was the son of a minor Saxon noble who was a Hauptmann in the Austrian infantry, but joined the Baranyay Hussars in 1763 as a Kadett. Promoted to Major during the Bavarian Succession War, Nauendorff quickly became known for his cunning in leading surprise raids on the Prussian rear; for his capture of fortified posts around Gerbersdorf he was ennobled as a Graf, and awarded the MTO. Promoted to Oberstleutnant in 1784, he regularly put Turkish cavalry to flight in the 1788–91 war, and directed the surprise capture of the enemy camp on Borecs Island on 16 September 1789, which won him promotion to Oberst. He was moved in late 1792 to Belgium, where his continued spectacular raids brought promotion to GM the following year. In 1795 he led his light cavalry across the Main near

Mainz to raid the French besieging force, before scattering it and taking most of the siege artillery as the enemy fled their trenches under the main Austrian attack on 29 August. On 6 November his surprise attack near Rochenshausen prevented the junction of two French armies, and for his exploits he was awarded the Commander Cross. Like several of his Hungarian colleagues he was far more effective than his French opponents in gaining a full picture of enemy movements, often by directing large reconnaissances in force. He also proved an able independent corps commander in 1796 under Archduke Charles, who selected this experienced advance-guard commander to lead a large contingent in Germany to counter Moreau's advance in the south. He directed a similar mission against Jourdan in 1799, following which he was appointed Inhaber of the regiment he had joined 36 years earlier. He led large advance formations under Kray in 1800; but the rigours of campaigning had taken their toll, and Nauendorff retired soon afterwards.

E: ARCHDUKE CHARLES AND HIS STAFF

E1: FML Peter Duka, Freiherr von Kadar (1756–1822)

He wears the uniform of an FML in 1801, the year he was promoted and appointed by Charles as the first peacetime chief-of-staff in order to implement army reforms. Born at Essegg in Slavonia, Duka joined the 13. Wallach-Illyrian Grenzer as a Kadett in 1776, but his obvious abilities led to an early transfer to the General Staff in 1778 as an Unterleutnant. He rose to Major by 1789 before transferring to Coburg's army in the Netherlands in 1793. Having reconnoitred the ground for three days prior to the battle of Famars, he planned the decisive attack by the main column in four detachments each led by a Reserve artillery battery; he was able to point out the key targets to Artillery Director Oberstleutnant Rouvroy, and then led the fourth detachment himself. After further distinguished actions at Berlaimont and the siege of Mauberge in the autumn he was awarded the MTO and promotion to Oberstleutnant. As Wurmser's chief-of-staff in 1795, Duka planned the successful attack on Mannheim; as an Oberst he accompanied Wurmser to Italy the following year, where he planned the failed Castiglione campaign. Attached to Archduke Charles' military staff in Prague in 1798, he was particularly involved in training camps, before joining the army staff in Germany in 1799. There he directed FML Staader in the successful defence of the left wing at Stockach. Although Charles appointed him chief-of-staff in January 1801 to commence reform of the army, he was a naturally conservative administrator and not the best choice to institute radical change; he was transferred to the remote Banat in April 1805. Appointed to inspect fortifications in Austria proper in 1810, he joined the headquarters in 1813 as an FZM and the emperor's General Adjutant, in which role he was sent to Lusigny to negotiate an armistice with Napoleon.

E2: Archduke Charles

Two contemporary descriptions discuss his physical appearance. One from 1803 notes: 'the Archduke was below average height at just over five feet tall (Viennese feet, thus c.1.58m), of slight build but of heavy muscular form. His usual facial colour was pale with dark brown hair and eyes. His head was rather elongated and narrow. The Archduke had already lost much of his hair on his forehead and the top of his head in his youth.' In order to counteract his physical weakness, Charles had gone riding regularly and joined long marches on foot to build up his physique. In 1799 another source describes 'a small frail figure in a simple General's uniform without decorations. A high forehead, under which the Habsburg nose bulbously protruded. The mouth was very large; the chin pointed. The backbone clearly visible, the voice clear, his expression calm and only seldom fiery.' From 1801, Charles wore a toupee to protect his forehead against the sun.

E3: GdK Graf Philip Grünne (1762–1854)

Grünne is shown here as Archduke Charles' General Adjutant in the 1809 campaign, wearing the same dark green uniform as the General Staff, except that his *Feldbinde* was worn from left shoulder to right hip. This son of a Burgundian family followed his father into the Imperial army as an Unterleutnant in the Kavanagh Kurassiers. Promoted to Rittmeister, he commanded a division of the Toscana Dragoons during the Turkish War, and by 1792 was a Major in the Kaiser Dragoons, before becoming GM Kaunitz's Flügel-Adjutant in the Austrian Netherlands in 1793. In the following two years he served as General Adjutant to Clerfayt and Wurmser, attracting notice for his courage and determination at Mannheim in October 1795. Briefly part of Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen's staff in Belgium in 1793, he was appointed as Archduke Charles' second General Adjutant in 1796 on the suggestion of the archduke's adoptive parents, and was promoted to Oberst in February 1797. Serving as Charles' senior military adviser as they toured army drill camps, Grünne then accompanied senior members of the Imperial family on diplomatic journeys, before rejoining Charles in Germany in 1799. Promoted to GM, he led his brigade to halt a French advance near Bregenz in early May 1800, allowing FML Fürst Reuss an opportunity to evacuate his outnumbered forces. He then led his tired infantry and a small cavalry force, backed by cavalry guns, in his own stand at Kempten on 11 May, which earned him the MTO. After commanding two Kurassier regiments at Hohenlinden, Grünne signed the armistice of Steyr on 25 December 1800. Briefly a brigade commander in Moravia, he was selected by Archduke Charles to direct the reform of the cavalry regulations in 1802–04, and chaired the War Ministry Bureau. Promoted to FML in 1808, he directed the Private Chancery of the Army in Germany (the First Section of the staff, dealing with political correspondence and policy); but he was openly an opponent of the chief-of-staff, Wimpffen. After the defeat at Znaim he became the archduke's Oberst-Hofmeister (chief of household) until his employer died in 1847.

F1: Oberst Jurij Vega (1754–1802)

This plate depicts two artillerymen, and a general from the ranks.

Vega is shown as an artillery Oberst in 1800, his staff level rank (i.e. senior officer below the generalcy) indicated by the 1.4cm gold braid on the upper edge of his cuff, and the silk *Feldbinde*. He was a Slovene, born in Zagorica near Ljubljana, from whose high school he graduated in 1775. After five years working as an engineer on river navigation

he joined the army, where his mathematical brilliance brought promotion to Major and a lectureship at the Bombardier School in Vienna. He designed new mortars, and also became interested in geodesy and ballooning. After joining the artillery against the Prussians and Turks, he fought the French on the Rhine as an Oberstleutnant. In 1794 Vega directed 16 siege pieces, including three 10-pdr howitzers, to reduce Vauban's masterpiece Fort Louis in 24 hours. In 1796 he developed new 30-pdr and 60-pdr long-range mortars, and Mannheim fell to him after a seven-day pounding. Awarded the MTO for these operations, he was also ennobled as a Freiherr, and eventually promoted GM. In peacetime he wrote many textbooks on mathematics and physics, particularly one volume in 1787 with a separate chapter on ballistics, now regarded as the foundation of the subject. Vega published his first tables of logarithms in 1783, which were reprinted into the major European languages and were used until calculators appeared. His work brought him membership of several academies of science around Europe; a crater on the moon is named after him, and he features on the Slovene 50-*tolar* banknote.

F2: Oberst Josef Smola (1764–1820)

He wears the uniform of an artillery Oberst, albeit with straw yellow field service trousers, in 1809, when he distinguished himself at Aspern. Smola joined the 1. Artillery Regiment as a Kanonier (gunner) in 1780, but was transferred to the Bombardier School, where he graduated after seven years as the star pupil; he was awarded the rank of Oberleutnant and became an instructor. Having fought in the Turkish War, he went to the Netherlands as a battery commander during the First Coalition War. In 1793, as part of the advance-guard, Smola's battery plus two 3-pdrs blocked Miranda's French division for several hours. Forced eventually to pull back, Smola added ten 12-pdrs, two 3-pdrs and two howitzers to his command, which put the French to flight; his cavalry guns then joined a counter-attack. His decisive actions earned him the MTO. He showed himself a skilled advance-guard artillery commander throughout the Belgian campaign, directing a further decisive battery attack at Löwen, until badly wounded at Fleurus (26 June 1794). He led the artillery in the famous Austrian cavalry victory at Cateau-Cambrésis (26 April 1794) under Schwarzenberg, and was no less skilled in the defensive role, as he demonstrated in the 71-day defence of Ehrenbreitstein fortress in 1796. In 1799 at First Zurich, Smola directed a group of several batteries which halted a French attempt to cross the Limmat. With his guns, he destroyed the Rhine bridges at Mannheim. He was badly wounded at Mösskirch (5 May 1800) and, now a Major, rejoined the Bombardier School as a *professor mathesos*. At Second Caldiero in 1805, Smola directed the artillery on the left wing, and in 1809 he was the Artillery Director with III Korps, distinguishing himself around Regensburg, for which he was promoted Oberst. As interim headquarters Artillery Director until FML Rouvroy arrived, he directed the guns which broke the French assaults at Aspern, and then established the 192-gun battery which pounded enemy positions in the final phase. Smola led the artillery at Wagram after Rouvroy was wounded. In 1813 he was promoted to GM and appointed artillery director in Italy; he later fought in France in 1815. He was promoted FML and ennobled as Freiherr von Smola.

Josef, Freiherr von Smola, Austria's great artillery commander (see Plate F2), directing his horse artillery battery at Neerwinden in 1793, where this arm was used offensively for the first time – an example followed by Rouvroy's batteries at Famars three months later. Along with Hauptmann Perczel von Boyhad, who was fatally wounded at Marengo, Smola was in the forefront of aggressive use of cavalry batteries. Widely recognised for his ability to inspire his NCOs to extraordinary efforts, he directed the introduction of the 1808 artillery regulations. (BA)

Franz Sebastian de Croix, Graf Clerfayt (see Plate G3). After a year of inactivity in 1795, a conspiracy against him in Vienna led by Foreign Minister Thugut ensured his replacement at the head of the Rhine army by Archduke Charles. Although he was a strict disciplinarian his simple lifestyle, loyalty, sense of duty, and care for his men made him a popular commander. (HGM)

F3: FML Karl Mack, Freiherr von Leiberach

He wears the uniform of an FML in 1805, for a meeting with Napoleon's famous spy Charles Schulmeister at Ulm. Mack believed that this man's information would help him win a famous victory to silence his opponents in the army. Archduke Charles considered Mack a man of 'such weakness of spirit and vanity, that no-one needed to make any great effort to win him over'; and Schulmeister duped him into remaining in position for several crucial days while Napoleon surrounded Ulm. The 1767 Regulations include two pages setting out the specific duties of a CoS when dealing with spies: he should deal with the most important himself, the rest sending information by letter or through the outposts to be collated in headquarters, alongside reports from outposts and patrols.

G: COMMANDERS FROM THE IMPERIAL FRONTIERS

G1: FZM Dagobert, Graf Wurmser

An Alsatian who initially joined the French army, Wurmser transferred to the Austrian service in 1762. He is wearing the uniform of a Hungarian FZM in 1796, by which time he was 72 years old. Prior to 1798 these former hussar leaders could wear their regimental uniforms – his *papelgrün* (mid-green) pelisse is lined with white fur and decorated with gold. One of the last Alsatians in the army was **FML Armand von Nordmann**, who was born in 1754 in Molsheim and, after serving in the French army, deserted to the Austrians with the Bercheny Hussars in 1793. As a GM he won the cross of the MTO at Second Caldiero in 1805, before being killed at Wagram in 1809. He is believed to have been Jewish; although officers could not be Jewish officially until 1815, more than 35,000 served in the army during the period, and Joseph II had created the first Jewish Freiherrs in 1789.

G2: FM Friedrich Josias, Graf von Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld

Coburg wears the uniform of an FM in 1794, when he was 57 years old. This has more elaborate lacing on the main part of his coat, both down the front and right around the collar.

G3: FZM Franz Sebastian de Croix, Graf von Clerfayt (1733-98)

Portrayed at the age of 61, wearing the campaign uniform of an FZM in 1794. From a prominent family in the Austrian Netherlands, he was born near Binch in the Hennegau. After gaining a broad education, and showing a particular flair for mathematics, he joined IR 30 in 1753 as an Unterleutnant. Clerfayt distinguished himself at several Seven Years' War battles, including Prague, Leuthen and Liegnitz; he rose to become the regiment's Oberst and received the MTO. He opposed Joseph II's reforms, and retired until recalled as a GM in 1778 for the Bavarian Succession War. Clerfayt was promoted to FZM; leading a special corps against the Turkish forces that had advanced into the Banat in 1789, he defeated them at Topletz, which brought him the MTO Commander Cross. On 26 June 1790 his rapid and cunning attack secured victory for FM Laudon at Kalefat on the Danube, for which he was awarded the Grand Cross. Appointed a corps commander in Belgium in 1792, he joined the Prussian Duke of Brunswick in capturing Longwy and Verdun, before taking the army command in the Netherlands following Duke Albert's defeat at Jemappes; he withdrew his battered troops eastwards under very difficult conditions. In 1793 he led a division under Coburg to defeat the French at Aldenhoven, and led the successful defence of the left wing at Neerwinden. After distinguished leadership at Famars and Quivrain, he took Le Quesnoi. He commanded the Observation Corps in West Flanders in 1794, but after a series of small battles was forced to withdraw on Tournai. Joining Coburg in the defeat at Fleurus, Clerfayt was then appointed C-in-C of the whole army as the Austrians withdrew from Belgium. He was promoted to FM in 1795, and commanded the Lower Rhine Army – an inactive theatre, until he repelled the French autumn offensive and relieved Mainz after storming the French siege works. Clerfayt fell ill early in 1796 in Vienna, and was replaced by Archduke Charles; he then joined the Hofkriegsrat.

H: WARS OF LIBERATION, 1813–14

H1: FML Johann, Graf Radetzky von Radetz

Radetzky is shown aged 47 years, as chief-of-staff in 1813, wearing the uniform of an FML and the 1811 light *hechtgrau* greatcoat.

H2: FM Fürst Karl zu Schwarzenberg

Prince Schwarzenburg wears the uniform of an FM in 1813. Commanding the Austrian corps in Russia, he was the only Austrian general to use a French-style baton, which was 60cm long and made of black ebony; it had 12 *Doppeladlers* in gilded metal, and the two capped ends were decorated with strawberry leaves.

H3: FZM Heinrich, Graf Bellegarde

He is depicted as an FZM commanding in Italy in 1813, when he replaced Hiller. In the field he is wearing the 1811 light *hechtgrau* greatcoat and straw yellow trousers.

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